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PRESENTED BY

William Nelson

FIFTY YEARS
OF
HISTORICAL WORK
IN
NEW JERSEY.

An Address delivered before the New Jersey Historical Society, at its
Semi-Centennial Celebration, at Newark, May 16, 1895.

BY WILLIAM NELSON.

WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SOCIETY.

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WILLIAM NELSON.



D. C. Hornblower

In the latter part of the year 1893 the writer suggested to the Rev. Dr. George S. Mott, then one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, that some notice ought to be taken of the approaching semi-centennial anniversary of the New Jersey Historical Society, but he did not care to agitate the subject himself, as it would naturally bring to him, as Corresponding Secretary, an unwelcome addition to his already onerous labors. Dr. Mott, however, with characteristic enthusiasm, took up the idea, and brought the subject to the attention of the Executive Committee, which body at once perceived the importance of commemorating the coming event on a large scale. The scope of the celebration gradually widened. A large committee of members was appointed to arrange all the details, and was thus organized:

CHAIRMAN—Franklin Murphy.

ON ARRANGEMENTS—William R. Weeks, Charles Bradley, John Whitehead, Theodore Coe, Francis M. Tichenor, John F. Dryden.

ON SPEAKERS—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., LL. D., Frederick W. Ricord, David A. Depue, LL. D., Garrett D. W. Vroom, F. Wolcott Jackson.

ON INVITED GUESTS—Nathaniel Niles, Gen. William S. Stryker, Rev. George S. Mott, D. D.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Ernest E. Coe.

In connection with the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States, April 30th, 1789, the Society had ordered a medal to be struck, and a copy in gold to be presented to Benjamin Harrison, who was inaugurated President in 1889. It was decided to make this presentation a feature of the semi-centennial of the Society, if Gen. Harrison's presence could be secured.

The exercises were held at two o'clock in the afternoon of May 16th, 1895, in the Essex Lyceum in Clinton street, New-

ark, the Society then having no building of its own, and its rooms being entirely unfitted for a large meeting. The spacious hall was filled by a very large and representative audience, from all parts of the State, and included many distinguished guests from beyond New Jersey.

The programme was very simple, consisting of an address by the writer, an address by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D., of Princeton University, on "The Course of American History;" presentation of the Gold Medal referred to above, to Gen. Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, 1889-1893, the medal being presented in a ringing historical address by Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Rutgers College, recounting some striking passages in New Jersey's annals, whereby this State had become "A Highway of the Nation;" and a felicitous reply by Gen. Harrison.

When the writer was invited to deliver the historical address on the occasion, he accepted, with the condition on his part that he should not be expected to occupy more than fifteen minutes in its delivery, being allowed to expand the address at his discretion in the printing. When published it was intentionally made very full, in order that it should present a detailed history of the Society, even at the risk of being tedious. In the present form the 119 pages given in the Proceedings and Collections of the Society are expanded to 133 pages. A few additional illustrations are also given.

This semi-centennial celebration aroused a great revival of interest in the Society, and was in a large measure the means of giving a marked impetus to the movement for acquiring the property of the Newark Library Association on West Park street, which was ultimately accomplished, whereby the Society was enabled in 1900 to move from the overgrown quarters where it had languished for forty years, into the splendid and spacious building it now occupies.

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¹ By the courtesy of Small, Maynard & Company, of Boston.

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WILLIAM NELSON

Mr. President, and Friends, of the New Jersey Historical Society :

When the invitation was extended to me two or three weeks ago, to prepare for this occasion an address reviewing the work of the Historical Society in the past fifty years, I confess that it staggered me. Visions immediately arose in my mind of statistical tables, giving the number of books, of pamphlets, of newspapers, of portraits, pictures and manuscripts in the collections of the Society ; of the number of volumes of Proceedings, of the pages in each volume, of the long lists of papers read at the hundred or more meetings during the last half century ; of the men who had been instrumental in founding and carrying on its work—*nomina venerabilia*—and among them how difficult to select those deserving special mention without doing injustice to others. All these and countless other details going to make up the visible evidence of the work of the New Jersey Historical Society, came into my mind. And with them came the thought that while many would linger tenderly over the names of those men who have passed away, and would recall with pleasure the voice, the smile, the inspiring word of many a one who has long since gone over to the majority ; while the younger students of history might be pleased to have pointed out to them the treasures of information buried in our printed Proceedings, such details as these are apt to be tiresome upon an occasion like this. And so, submitting these ideas to your committee, I accepted their invitation with the express

proviso that I should be excused from dwelling upon these minutiae, and instead be indulged in speaking somewhat informally regarding the origin, the progress, and the work of the New Jersey Historical Society.

In these latter days of persistent investigation regarding the origin of things, it is proper to recognize the fact that if this Society, like Minerva, sprang into being full grown, it nevertheless had its germinal period, during which attention was gradually directed to the fact that the early settlement and government of New Jersey presented many phases of peculiar interest, and hence arose a desire for fuller knowledge.

PART I.

How the Way was Prepared.

“WHAT’S PAST IS PROLOGUE.”

Industrious Persons, by an exact and scrupulous Diligence and Observations, out of Monuments, Names, Words, Proverbs, Traditions, Private Records and Evidences, Fragments of Stories, Passages of Books that concern not Story, and the like, do save and recover Somewhat from the Deluge of Time.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Book II.*

The first work to present the original sources of information on these topics was the invaluable compilation of Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, published in 1758, and embracing the Grants and Concessions of the first English Lords Proprietaries, with other documents, legislative enactments, and miscellaneous records, covering the period from the Grant of King Charles I., in 1664, to the surrender by the Proprietaries to Queen Anne, in 1702. It is not unlikely that the publication of this collection induced Samuel Smith, of Burlington, to undertake a history of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, of which the portion relating to our State was printed at Burlington, by James

Parker,¹ in 1765, with the title, "History of the Colony of Nova Cæsaria, or New Jersey." This admirable work sets forth many previously unpublished documents and letters, particularly in relation to the settlement of West Jersey, chiefly by Friends.² It is to be regretted that the author only brought the narrative down to 1721.

FOREIGN HISTORIANS.

An additional contribution to our early history appeared in Chalmers's "Political Annals,"³ in 1780, followed two years later by the same author's "Introduction to the Revolt of the Colonies." The former work, however, was costly and ponderous, and the latter was immediately suppressed by the writer,⁴ so that neither was readily available to the student. More philosophical in character, and written in a spirit of sympathetic appreciation, was Grahame's History,⁵ the first two volumes of which appeared in 1827; the second volume gave a concise but clear view of the complexities attending the first twenty years of English

¹ It was stated by Isaiah Thomas, in his History of Printing, issued in 1810, that Parker removed his press from Woodbridge to Burlington, to accommodate Mr. Smith, and that when the History was completed the press was returned to Woodbridge. The story was such a good one, as illustrative of the primitive days of printing in New Jersey, that it has been repeated innumerable times since. *Non è vero, e ben trovato!* But it is not true. Parker had a press at Woodbridge and another at Burlington at the same time and continued printing at both places until 1770.

² The original MS. of Samuel Smith is in the library of the Society. Robert Proud evidently drew largely from it for his History of Pennsylvania, although he fails to make acknowledgments. See Proceedings N. J. Hist. Soc., VIII., 40, 125.

³ Political Annals of the Present United Colonies, from their Settlement to the Peace of 1763: Compiled chiefly from Records, and authorized often by the Insertion of State-Papers. By George Chalmers, Esq. Book I. For the Author, by J. Bowen. M.DCC.LXXX. 8to. Pp. (89.) 695. A "Continuation," by the author, was printed from his MS. in the N. Y. Hist. Society's Collections, 1868.

⁴ It was reprinted, with a second volume, from the author's MS., in 1845, at Boston.

⁵ The History of the Rise and Progress of the United States of North America, till the British Revolution in 1688. By James Grahame, Esq. In two volumes. London, 1827. 8vo. Pp. xvi, 531; viii, 528. The complete work in four volumes (the first two volumes revised) appeared in 1836. It was reprinted, enlarged and amended, at Boston, in 1845, with a prefatory memoir of the author.

rule in New Jersey, and was the best presentation of the subject which had yet appeared.

In 1822 William Griffith, the eminent lawyer, of Burlington, in his *Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vol. IV., gave the first succinct account of the origin, history, jurisdiction and practice of the Courts of New Jersey, a work that is becoming more appreciated in these later years than it was at first.

A revival of patriotic zeal in New Jersey's splendid Revolutionary record attended the appearance in 1833 of Theodore Sedgwick's valuable though sadly inadequate *Memoir of the Life of William Livingston*,¹ the vigorous and efficient Governor through the trying epoch, 1776-1790. It was perhaps due to this that the Legislature was led, in 1835, to order the reprinting of the Journals of the Provincial Congress of 1775-1776.

THE SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS IN NEW JERSEY.

The subject of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware was still a sealed book to the American historian. The New York Historical Society, in the second volume of its collections, in 1814, had given fourteen pages of a quaint "Extract of a Translation of the History of New Sweed Land in America, written in Sweed by Thomas Campanius Holm, late of New Sweed Land Al's Delaware." Its third volume of Collections, in 1821, contained some extracts from Maryland records relative to the assertion of Dutch control over New Sweden; but it was not until 1834 that scholars were given a full translation of Holm's invaluable work (published at Stockholm in 1702), by Peter S. Du-

¹ A *Memoir of the Life of William Livingston*, member of Congress in 1774, 1775, and 1776; delegate to the Federal Convention in 1787, and Governor of the State of New-Jersey from 1776 to 1790. With extracts from his correspondence, and notices of various members of his family. By Theodore Sedgwick, jun. New-York, 1833. 8vo. Pp. 449. (2). 7. A few years after Livingston's death it was announced in New Jersey newspapers of the day that a collection of his writings, with a memoir, was about to be published, and Sedgwick says the proposition was favorably received. Who was collecting this material, and what became of it?

ponceau, and which appeared in Vol. III. of the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania¹ This work, the account by Acrelius, and some unpublished manuscript notes by the Rev. Andreas Rudman, furnished the materials for a little book, "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware," by the Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay, issued in 1835.²

GORDON'S HISTORY AND GAZETTEER.

While attention had been thus bestowed upon special features of New Jersey history, no attempt was made to supplement or supersede Samuel Smith's work until 1834, when Thomas F. Gordon published his "History of New Jersey from its discovery by Europeans, to the adoption of the Federal Constitution." It was accompanied by a

¹ 8vo. Pp. 160. The same Society added to our obligations in this direction by publishing, in 1874, in handsome style, as Vol. XI. of its Memoirs, an excellent translation, by William M. Reynolds, D. D., of the large work of Israel Acrelius, "A History of New Sweden: or, the Settlements on the Delaware," with a valuable Introduction and Notes. 8vo. Pp. 1. 17-458. The original was wretchedly printed at Stockholm, in 1759, in a square octavo, large type, pp. (20), 533. (1). For various papers relating to the Swedes in New Jersey see "A Brief Account of the Swedish Mission in Raccoon and Penn's Neck, New Jersey," by Rev. Nicholas Collin, D. D., in N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., III., 105-122; "History and Location of Fort Nassau on the Delaware," by Edward Armstrong, in N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., VI., 187-207; "Scandinavian Settlements in New Jersey," in N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., IX., 141-2; "Swedish Settlements in Gloucester County prior to 1684," by John Clement, in Penn. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., XVII., 83. Vol. XII. of N. Y. Col. Docs., is entirely made up of documents relating to the Swedes and the Dutch on the Delaware. Vol. V., 2d Penn. Archives, consists of Papers relating to the Swedish Colonies on the Delaware, and Vol. VII., of the same series, is largely made up from Vol. XII., N. Y. Col. Docs. The "Annals of Pennsylvania," by Samuel Hazard, Philadelphia, 1850, contains much on the same subject. Benjamin Ferris, in his History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware, Wilmington, 1846, deplored the lack of translations of the Swedish authors, apparently appreciating the importance and interest of this theme. But the subject of the local government, system of land tenure, and details of the times and places of the Swedish settlements in New Jersey, is still virgin field for the patient investigator. The *Dissertatio Gradualis de Plantatione Ecclesiae Sveanae in America*, by Tobias E. Biörck, Upsal, 1731, is worthy of a translation and proper annotation. In his English (?) dedication he makes allusion to

How Swedish Church is planted there,
Of Swedish Priests and Sheeps,
On both they Sides of *de la Ware*,
Among great many Heaps,
Of diverse Sects and Indians.

² Philadelphia. Small 12mo. Pp. 180. A second edition, "corrected and enlarged," was published in 1858, 12mo., pp. 179.

Gazetteer, the first and only one ever attempted for our State. The History is merely a compilation, with little effort at originality, and none at literary embellishment, but with all its deficiencies is a meritorious work.

BANCROFT'S THRILLING ELOQUENCE.

This same year was signalized by the appearance of the first volume of Bancroft's History of the United States, wherein the remotely scattered events that led to the discovery and settlement of the American Colonies were marshaled in stately order, and related with a glowing eloquence that lent to his pages all the charm of romance. The second volume, issued in 1837, clothed the dry annals of Chalmers, and the terse narrative of Grahame, relative to New Jersey, with the flesh and blood of reality, as the fiendish persecutions of Claverhouse, the butcheries of Jefferies, and the glorious sturdihood of the Scotch Covenanters were all made to throw a lurid light upon the circumstances attending the Scottish settlements in East Jersey. Bancroft created a new school of historians in America, and did inestimable service in making history attractive, while disdaining to sacrifice accuracy to rhetorical effect.

There are who doubtless deem it justly said
That fact with poesy should never wed: . . .
'Tis just—when Fancy, passing lawful bounds,
The fair proportions of the truth confounds:
Not, when she simply to the light would hold,
And crown the picture with her frame of gold,
And reasons throng me why the Muses twain,
That o'er the realms of fact, and fancy, reign,
Would search the heart more surely hand in hand,
And rule more widely with a twin command.

Who can doubt that Bancroft's early volumes aroused a special interest among many Jerseymen in all that pertained to their early annals?

NICHOLAS MURRAY—WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD.

About this time (1833-1834) a young clergyman at Elizabethtown began gathering materials concerning the



Franklin Murphy

history of his church and town, which he presented to his people in a series of New Year's sermons, until in 1844 he was induced, at the request of his congregation, to publish the results of his researches, in what was at that time the best local history yet issued in New Jersey.¹ This was an account of the first of the New England colonies in our State, and it had peculiar interest from the fact that it described the origin and progress of a settlement independent of and hostile to the claims of the East Jersey Proprietaries and their Government—an *imperium in imperio*.²

Shortly before Mr. Murray had his attention drawn to historical subjects, another young man—William A. Whitehead—became interested in the annals of the ancient town of Perth Amboy, where he had spent his adolescent years, and while paying his attention at another shrine, was likewise a devotee of the Muse of History. To his skilful pencil we are indebted for accurate drawings depicting buildings and scenes in and about Perth Amboy as far back as 1832, "copying fair what time had blurred." Having special facilities for access to the records of the East Jersey Proprietaries, in the office at Perth Amboy, and to the extensive accumulations of his prospective father-in-law, James Parker, he was able to glean in an unexplored field. Like Chaucer's Clerk,

Gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche,

¹ Notes, Historical and Biographical, concerning Elizabeth-Town, its eminent men, churches and ministers. By Nicholas Murray, Elizabeth-Town, 1844. 12 mo. Pp. 165. In the preface he relates the origin of the work.

² The Proprietaries' side had been set forth with prodigious research and great legal acumen in the Elizabeth-Town Bill in Chancery, printed in 1747—a mine of information regarding the title of the Proprietaries and their grantees, and the original settlement of the present Essex, Union, Middlesex and Somerset counties. The original Bill, beautifully engrossed on parchment, was discovered by Joseph P. Bradley, in his younger days as a practitioner, lying scattered on the floor of a room in the Chancery clerk's office, where his assistants were utilizing it by cutting off strips for writs and other purposes. He identified it, and had it rescued from further mutilation. It is now carefully preserved in the office of the Clerk in Chancery, in the State House.

and hence there appeared in the Newark Daily Advertiser, about 1840, a series of articles, "Glimpses of the Past," in which were narrated with a graceful style that added to the charm of an interesting theme, accounts of the early settlements, the governmental difficulties, the prominent men, the manners and customs of by-gone days in East Jersey. These were afterwards gathered together, with additions, and published in works hereafter mentioned.¹

FENWICK'S COLONY.

In 1839 Col. Robert G. Johnson, a lineal descendant of John Fenwick, and the inheritor of his papers, published "An Historical Account of the First Settlement of Salem, in West Jersey." This gave a much fuller and more accurate narration than had previously appeared, of the settlement of that part of the State south of Burlington, and made available to the student a number of valuable original documents.

A FASCINATING PUZZLE.

One of the fascinating puzzles of New Jersey history has long been that excessively rare little tract, by "Beauchamp Plantagenet": "A Description of the Province of New Albion. And a Direction for Adventurers with small stock to get two for one, and good land freely. And for Gentlemen, and all Servants, Labourers, and Artificers, to live Plentifully. And a former Description Reprinted of the healthiest, pleasantest, and richest Plantation of New Albion in North Virginia, proved by thirteen Witnesses," and so on and so on—a ponderous title, surely, for a pamphlet of thirty-eight pages, to say nothing of the further weight of three woodcuts of the "Ploydenes Armes," "Al-

¹ It is a curious fact that New Jersey history is so greatly indebted to these two men—Nicholas Murray and William A. Whitehead—the one an Irishman, and the other the son of an Englishman. A parallel is found in New York, whose distinguished historiographer, the translator of most of her Dutch documents, and the ablest chronicler of the Dutch sway in New Netherland—not even barring Diedrich Knickerbocker!—was Dr. Edmund B. O'Callaghan, an Irishman.

bions Armes," and "The Order, Medall and Riban of the Albion Knights." So far as the vague and bombastic descriptions enlighten us, this "Province of New Albion" included New Jersey, which the tract, published in 1650, asserts was occupied by Sir Edmund Ployden in 1648, under a patent from King Charles I. An ingenious "Examination" of this work was published in 1840 by John Pennington,¹ in which some of the improbabilities and absurdities of the author are cleverly exposed. Curiously enough, so far as the writer is aware no adequate attempt has been made thoroughly to cover this ground, although it is clear that Mr. Pennington by no means settled the question.²

BARBER AND HOWE'S "HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS."

Thus far West Jersey had produced most of the histories and historians of our State. Now a more ambitious enterprise was undertaken. Encouraged by success along the same line in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, two young men came to New Jersey in the spring of 1842, and with much industry accumulated a large amount of material relating to the history of the several counties and minor subdivisions of the State, which they published in 1844, under the modest title, "Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey"—by John W. Barber and Henry Howe. It was a stout octavo, of 512 pages, bound in mottled sheep, and was adorned with scores of rude wood-

¹ Philadelphia. 8vo. Pp. 33. Reprinted from *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, Vol. IV., pp. 133-165.

² The Rev. Garret C. Schenck in "An Inquiry into the location of Mount Ployden, the seat of the Raritan King," a paper read before this Society, Sept. 11, 1851, applied his knowledge of the topography and geography of Central New Jersey to the tentative solution of some of the problems presented by Plantagenet's loose descriptions.—*N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, VI., 25. Many facts concerning Plowden are given in "Sir Edmund Plowden, Lord Earl Palatine, Governor and Captain General of New Albion in North America," a paper by the Rev. Edward D. Neill, in the *Penn. Mag.*, V., 203. Additional particulars of his stormy experiences in New Jersey are given in the same Magazine, VII., 50, together with a certified copy of his Patent, dated 21 June, 10th Charles I. See also *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, 213-20, for contemporary allusions to Ployden.

cuts, marked by a direct simplicity and a rough fidelity to nature that have made them the delight of two generations of children since their first appearance. The work was roughly thrown together. Gordon's Gazetteer furnished most of the geographical, topographical and statistical data. A few well known diaries and biographies supplied the details of Revolutionary events in the various localities, and frequently old newspapers, ancient records, tombstones, or the "oldest inhabitant" were drawn upon for local chronicles of a more or less trustworthy character. Imperfect as it was, probably no book has done as much to arouse an interest in New Jersey history as "Barber and Howe."¹

TRENTON.—OLD GLOUCESTER.

A series of articles in a Trenton newspaper in 1840, by the Rev. Eli F. Cooley, brought to light much valuable information concerning that neighborhood, of more than local interest, because of Washington's famous strategic move in recrossing the Delaware on Christmas night, in 1776, and on account of the location of the State capital, so near to the line between East Jersey and West Jersey.

Shortly after, Isaac Mickle, a prominent lawyer of Camden, began publishing in a local journal a number of papers on the early history of that region, which were issued in book form in the beginning of 1845, under the title, "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester; or incidents in the history of the Counties of Gloucester, Atlantic and Camden."² These "Reminiscences" comprised copious extracts from ancient local records, and contained a mass of information about the early settlements, the whole set

¹ Other editions were printed from the same plates in 1845, in 1853, and in 1868. Of the introductory chapter, pp. 35-52, 59-63, were drawn from William A. Whitehead's "Glimpses of the Past," previously published in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*.

² Printed at Camden (in double columns, from newspaper type), but published in Philadelphia. 8vo. Pp. (4), 98, (1). A second edition (a reprint) was issued, in similar form, at Camden, in 1877. 8vo. Pp. (2), 106.



James Parker

forth in elegant diction and with a wealth of erudition and classic allusion that make the book to this day one of the most readable contributions to our local history.¹

THE FIRST DUTCH SETTLERS OF NEW JERSEY.

Those who have followed me thus far may have noticed with surprise that no mention has been made of any history of the Dutch settlements of New Jersey. Simply because there was none. The first settlers of our State, the sturdy pioneers who here planted the original banners of civilization, of religious and political liberty; who offered a free asylum to all men and all women, without questioning their views as to kings, potentates or forms of government; who respected every man's religious faith as a matter between himself and his God; those brave, simple Hollanders who first established in New Netherland (including New Jersey) the principles of free self-government which they had brought with them from their native land—these splendid patriots and founders of a genuine Republic in America, and here in our own State, forty years before the English dreamed of settling in New Jersey—had found no historian to chronicle these beginnings of home rule, destined to leaven the whole body politic of America, until the principle here quietly asserted and practiced on the Hudson and the Delaware, should be established throughout this land, this continent, and this hemisphere, and even in

¹ The finale is worth quoting:

"Of the ninety-six men whose writings, gentle reader, we have carefully ransacked for thy amusement, or it may be, thy instruction, of [a] few we have thought it best to make special mention. For, as in writing the history of Gloucester county, we have sought to give thee not those facts which any school-book or newspaper could tell thee, but rather those which are curious, and by the ignorant, incredible; so in speaking of the historians of our good County, we introduce to thee not thorough acquaintances, such as Smith and Gordon, but those ancient worthies who hide themselves in the corners of libraries and the lofts of houses. It is these whom we have invoked to tell thee stories of thy native land. Question them soundly; for they can give thee much that we have not even hinted. Remember them *well*; for it is *at home* that true knowledge ever begins."

the Old World, that "all men are created free and equal."¹ Strangely enough, the very names of these early heroes, soldiers and statesmen were known to the men of this century only through Washington Irving's absurd travesty, characterized by inaccuracy, gross caricature, and a total lack of perception of the truths so strangely distorted.² But at last New York awoke to the partial realization of the injustice which had been done her early history by the pseudonymous "Diedrich Knickerbocker." In 1841 the New York Historical Society began a new series of its valuable Collections, in a volume embracing the earliest accounts of New Netherland.³ In the same year the State of New York sent John Romeyn Brodhead abroad⁴ to glean from the archives of England, Holland and France whatever he could find relating to that State. The result subsequently appeared in O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland,⁵ in Brodhead's History of New York,⁶ 1609—

¹ It may be said that the Dutch set the commendable example of buying the lands of the Indians, Manhattan Island having been so purchased and paid for in 1626. In 1629 the Dutch West India Company, in the charter of liberties, provided that "whoever shall settle any colony out of the limits of the Manhattan Island, shall be obliged to satisfy the Indians for the land they shall settle upon." This was fifteen years before William Penn was born, and more than half a century before he adopted the honest Dutch custom, in his famous treaty with the Indians of Pennsylvania.

² In 1846 David T. Valentine began the publication, in his Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York, of extracts from the Proceedings of the Director General and Councillors of New Netherland, and of the Burgomaster and Schepens of New Amsterdam. This historical department of his Manual proved so popular that in subsequent issues he greatly expanded it, so that the series of Corporation Manuals from 1846 to 1870 contain a vast amount of information relating to the government and the families of New Netherland, including the west side of the Hudson river.

³ 8vo. Pp. 486. About 350 pages relate to the Dutch settlement of the country.

⁴ The New York Historical Society had memorialized the Legislature of that State in 1814 and again in 1838 on the importance of procuring from the archives of foreign governments the documents absolutely necessary to throw light on her history. The second effort was successful in securing the legislation under which Mr. Brodhead was commissioned as the agent of the State for the purpose.

⁵ History of New Netherland; or, New York under the Dutch. By E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D. Vol. I. was issued in New York in 1845, and a second edition in 1855. 8vo. Pp. 493. Vol. II. in 1848. 8vo. Pp. 608.

⁶ History of the State of New York. By John Romeyn Brodhead. First Period, 1609-1661. 8vo. Pp. xv, 801.

1664, but, most important, in that splendid series of quarto volumes known as the New York Colonial Documents¹—a magnificent monument to an intelligent pride in her annals by the Empire State.

FAILURES CULMINATING IN A LARGER SUCCESS.

The example thus set by New York led to an effort in the same direction in New Jersey, where an appeal was made to the Legislature to avail itself of the opportunity to ascertain through Mr. Brodhead, then in Europe, what there was in foreign archives throwing light upon the history of our own State. In 1844 Governor Daniel Haines was induced to commend this subject to the Legislature in his annual message, and the matter was referred to a committee, which subsequently made an admirable and comprehensive report. This document² was drawn up by William A. Whitehead, who was deeply interested in the project. A significant passage occurs in the report: "*It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that an association similar to the Historical Society of New York, has not been formed in New Jersey, to collect materials and obtain information on this subject.*" The measure was again lost in the Assembly. But like many more momentous movements in the world's on-

¹ Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York: procured in Holland, England and France, by John Romeyn Brodhead, Agent. . . . Edited by E. B. O'Callaghan. Albany, 1853-1861. 4to, 10 vols. and index. The volumes covering the Dutch era of course relate largely to New Jersey, but the whole series is indispensable to him who would know the history of the men and events of our State prior to the Revolution. The publication was resumed in 1877, when Vol. XII. was issued, relating to the Dutch and the Swedes on the Delaware. Additional volumes are XIII., in 1881, relating to the History and Settlement of the towns along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, 1630-1684; XIV., in 1883, relating to the history of the early Colonial Settlements, particularly in Long Island, 1630-1684; XV., in 1887, New York in the Revolution. Companion volumes (like the last four, from records in the Secretary of State's office, Albany) are the Documentary History of New York, 4 vols. quarto, 1850-1851; Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, 1630-1776, 2 vols. quarto, 1835-1866; Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the war of the Revolution, 2 vols. quarto, 1868. All of these volumes are full of information relating to New Jersey or to its early settlers or later soldiers.

² Printed in the preface to N. J. Hist. Soc. Collections, V., vii-xii.

ward and upward progress, the failure led to a larger success, which we celebrate to-day.

PART II.

Organization of the New Jersey Historical Society.

The repeated agitation of the subject of our lacking archives before the Legislature, the interesting and valuable reports by Mr. Whitehead, and the consequent discussion of the matter in the newspapers, all served to arouse and stimulate an interest in our early history, while it became apparent, also, that if anything was to be done by the State there must be an organized movement to achieve the desired result. When the Legislature convened in January, 1845, Gov. Haines again called their attention to the importance of completing our records from the originals deposited in England and America.¹ On January 13, 1845, a number of gentlemen met in Trenton with the purpose of organizing an Historical Society, and thus to lend support to the Governor's recommendation. A severe snow storm prevailed, and but few attended. Ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom was appointed Chairman, and the Rev. Eli F. Coolsey Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and the meeting then adjourned to meet at Trenton, on February 27th, 1845. On that day a number of gentlemen from different parts of the State met, pursuant to adjournment, at the City Hall, in Trenton. Stacy G. Potts was chosen Chairman (in the absence of ex-Governor Vroom), and Joseph P. Bradley was made

¹ The needed appropriation was again voted down. In January, 1846, the Historical Society presented a memorial to the Legislature. It was referred to a special committee in the Assembly, which on Feb. 19, 1846, presented another comprehensive report, full of information on the subject.—*N. J. Hist. Coll.*, V., xiii-xvii. The desired appropriation was again defeated, and a like fate met renewed applications in 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1850.



Conrad Parker

Secretary. The committee on constitution and by-laws reported, through the Rev. D. V. McLean, chairman; the constitution was adopted, and THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY was formally organized, and elected its first officers.¹ At the meeting when this result was accomplished, twenty of those present were enrolled as the pioneer members of the Society.¹

It will interest many to repeat their names here: Joseph P. Bradley, Newark; George Clinton Bush, Trenton; Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, D. D., New Brunswick; Rev. Eli F. Cooley, Trenton; Richard S. Field, Princeton; Henry W. Green, Trenton; Archer Gifford, Newark; Thomas Gordon, Trenton; Edward Harris, Trenton; Samuel R. Hamilton, Trenton; William B. Kinney, Newark; Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, Freehold; Rev. Daniel V. McLean, Freehold; Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., Elizabeth; Cortlandt Parker, Newark; Charles L. Pearson, Trenton; Stacy G. Potts, Trenton; William P. Robeson, Belvidere; Jonathan J. Spencer, M. D., Moorestown; William A. Whitehead, Newark.²

Of these original twenty members of the Society, the Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, is the sole survivor. Although he is to-day basking in the Italian sunshine which irradiates Rome, that mother of history, we are sure that his heart is with us on this memorable occasion. At a meeting of the Society held May 7, 1845, it was resolved that all desiring to join, should be enrolled as original members, and sixty-eight were added. Of these the only survivors at the present time are Cortlandt Parker, Newark; William Paterson, Perth Amboy; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark, our venerable President, whom we are so glad to have with us to-day; and John Whitehead, of Morristown, who has been one of the

¹ N. J. Hist. Proc. I. 1-2.

² *Ibid.*, 20.

most active of the committee arranging for this celebration.

Although the youngest of your executive officers, so many have been the changes wrought by death in the last few years, that he who stands before you is now, with the exception of our President, the senior officer in point of service in your Society, and having been a member since 1874, I have been associated with most of the men who have officered the Society from its beginning.

FORMER PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

My recollection as a boy in Newark goes back to the time of the venerated ex-Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, the first President of this Society, who continued in office for nearly twenty years, or until his death, on June 11, 1864. His father, Josiah Hornblower, brought to this country and set up the first steam engine in America, and during the Revolution was at one time Speaker of the Assembly, which made him peculiarly obnoxious to the British and their Tory allies. He himself, born May 6, 1777, the son of a Revolutionary sire, lived nearly through the period of our late War. As he walked the streets in those exciting days, men would look upon his feeble but venerable frame and say, with a thrill of admiring awe, "There goes a man who is older than the Flag." Coming from an historic ancestry, reaching back to the early governing families of New Netherland and New Jersey, and being himself an epitome, as it were, of the history of our country during its first century, it seemed most natural that he should have taken the deep interest he always manifested in this Society, and that in his annual addresses as President the members were regularly favored with reminiscences from the rich stores of his experience.

The eternal landscape of the past

had for him a great attraction, and he loved to depict some of its more striking features to his hearers.¹

I can recollect his successor, the patriarchal James Parker, of Perth Amboy, who, although nearly ninety years old, served us as President from January, 1865, until April 1, 1868. He, too, was from a long line of ancestors closely identified with the history of New Jersey, from the time that Elisha Parker came, probably from Barnstable, Mass., by way of Staten Island to Woodbridge, about 1675, and subsequently (1694) was High Sheriff of Middlesex, member of the Assembly (1707-9), and one of the Governor's Council. Elisha's son John was a Colonel of the Provincial forces, and was a member of the Council, 1719-32. The latter also had a son John, who served with great distinction in the French wars, 1756-59. His brother James, grandson of Elisha, was a member of Governor Franklin's Council, 1764-75, so that three generations of the family in succession furnished Councillors for the Province. James was the father of James, born March 3, 1776, who was the second President of this Society. The second James was a member of the Legislature, 1806-14, 1815-19, 1827-8, and of the National House of Representatives, 1833-37. For more than twenty years he agitated the subject of the eastern boundary of New Jersey, and at last, as one of the commissioners appointed for the purpose, had the satisfaction of aiding in the adjustment of that vexatious controversy with New York, in 1833.² By descent and purchase he was one of the largest of the East Jersey Proprietors, and carefully preserving the mu-

¹ See Address on the Life and Character of the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., by the Hon. Richard S. Field, in *N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, X., 25-45.

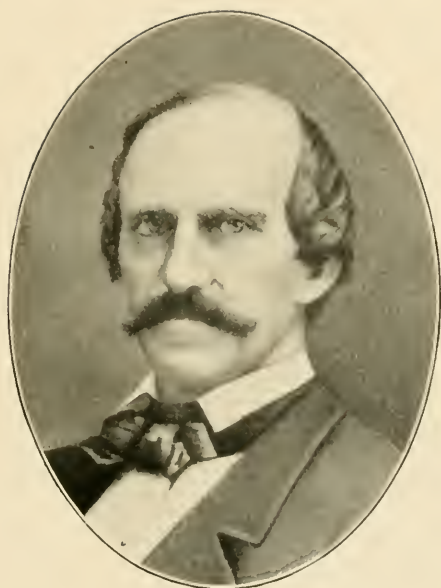
Joseph Coerten Hornblower, 1777-1861, Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1832-1846. A Biographical Sketch. By William Nelson. Cambridge, Mass., 1894. 8vo. Pp. 29. Reprinted from Vol. V. of the "Memorial Biographies" of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

² See "A Brief History of the Boundary Disputes between New York and New Jersey," by Hon. James Parker, *N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, VIII., 106-109.

niments of his title, as well as other papers that came to his hands as a public man, concerned in extensive and varied interests, he acquired a collection of historic material of priceless value. He was elected a Vice President of this Society at its formation, was a regular attendant upon its meetings, and frequently contributed to the discussions from his remarkable knowledge of the early days of our State.¹

Then came the courtly and dignified Richard S. Field, Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey, who occupied the chair as President from January, 1869, until May 25, 1870. On his father's side he traced his ancestry back to Robert Field, who in 1644 came from England to Massachusetts, and in 1645 removed to Flushing, L. I., whence his grandson, John, migrated to New Jersey. John's great-grandson Robert, born April 5, 1775, married Abby, daughter of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Annis Boudinot, his wife, sister of Elias Boudinot, the eminent statesman and philanthropist, and of Elisha Boudinot, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Robert Field's son, born Dec. 31, 1803, was named Richard Stockton Field, after his famous maternal grandfather. He began the practice of the law at Salem, whence he removed in 1832 to Princeton, where he subsequently resided. He was elected to the Assembly in 1833 and 1834, and in 1838 was appointed Attorney General of the State, when only thirty-five years of age, holding the office until 1841, in which year he resigned. He was one of the most influential members of the Constitutional Convention of 1844. In November, 1862, he was appointed United States Senator, to fill a vacancy for a few weeks, and on January 21, 1863, President Lincoln appointed him Judge of the United States District

¹ See Address on the Life and Character of the Hon. James Parker, by the Hon. Richard S. Field, in *N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 2d Series, I., 109-130 (January, 1869).



RICHARD S. FIELD

Court for New Jersey, an office he retained until his death. Judge Field was one of the very few members of the New Jersey bar who have contributed to literature.¹ He was a man of scholarly tastes, chaste in diction and eloquent in delivery. He gave numerous addresses on legal topics, and upon various themes of a literary, historical or political nature, many of which have been published. He was elected one of the members of the Executive Committee of this Society, at its organization, serving as such 1845-46, 1851-59, and Vice President, 1859-1869, or until his election as President.²

In John Rutherford, the fourth President of the Society, there was a commingling of the blood of many families of distinction and influence in New Jersey. His paternal great-grandfather, Walter Rutherford, son of Sir John Rutherford, of Edgerston, Roxburghshire, Scotland, came to America in 1756, and was a Captain in the British army in the French war, in 1758-1759. He married Catharine Alexander, daughter of James Alexander, and widow of Elisha Parker, of Perth Amboy, the uncle of James Parker, our second President. His son, John Rutherford, born Sept. 20, 1760, married Helena Morris, a great-granddaughter of Gov. Lewis Morris, of New Jersey. He was elected to the United States Senate from New Jersey in 1790, several months before he was constitutionally eligible to take his seat. He resigned in 1798, devoting himself thereafter to the care of his extensive landed estates

¹ The work by which he is best known is "The Provincial Courts of New Jersey, with Sketches of the Bench and Bar, a Discourse read before the New Jersey Historical Society," a part at the annual meeting, January 20, 1848, and the residue at the meeting on May 25, 1848. With Appendices embracing the Instructions to Lord Cornbury, Nov. 16, 1702; and several Ordinances establishing and regulating Courts of Judicature, 1702-1728, the whole forming an octavo of pp. xii, 311, known as "Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society," Volume III., printed in 1849.

² An admirable memoir of Judge Field, by Anthony Q. Keasbey, was read before the Society, January 19, 1871, and is published in the Proceedings, 2d Series, II., 111-132.

in Warren, Sussex and the upper part of the present Passaic counties. He lived at Bellville, near Trenton, for some time, but subsequently built a spacious residence at a place which he called Edgerston, now the thriving borough of Rutherford, on the Erie Railroad, and there he died in 1840. After his death two of his daughters erected a mansion some distance south of Edgerston, on the east bank of the Passaic river, which is now the site of the New Jersey State Soldiers' Home. His only son, Robert Walter Rutherford, married Sabina Morris, whose grandfather, Col. Lewis Morris, was a grandson of Gov. Lewis Morris. Robert Walter Rutherford's son John was born July 21, 1810, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, Lewis Morris, at Morrisania, New York. His life was spent in the management of his grandfather's estate, and his own large business concerns. He was President of the Board of East Jersey Proprietors for many years. By heredity and association he was deeply interested in all that pertained to the history and the welfare of New Jersey. Many of our most valuable manuscripts relating to our earliest Colonial times, were presented by him or by his aunts, the Misses Mary and Louisa Rutherford. He joined this Society November 6, 1845, and was elected one of the Vice Presidents, January 19, 1865. On the death of Judge Field he was elected President, in January, 1871, but died on November 21st, following.¹

Another honored New Jersey family was represented in the President's chair by the Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D. D., who, elected in January, 1872, continued in office for three years, when he declined a re-election, being about to remove to Georgia, where he died January 12,

¹ Memoir of the Life and Character of John Rutherford, late President of the New Jersey Historical Society, by Robert S. Swords, in *N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 2d Series, II. (January, 1872), 197-204.

Family Records and Events, compiled principally from the original manuscripts in the Rutherford Collection, by Livingston Rutherford. New York, 1894.



John Rutledge Jr.

1879. He was born in New York city, November 3, 1797, the grandson of the Rev. John Rodgers, the noted and eloquent patriot preacher of the Revolution. His mother was Susannah Ravaud Kearny, of Perth Amboy. Her father, Ravaud Kearny, a lawyer, married Ann, daughter of James Hude, a prominent citizen of New Brunswick. Her grandfather, Philip Kearny, an eminent lawyer, who died in 1775, married Lady Barney Dexter, nee Ravaud. Philip was the son of Michael Kearny and Sarah Morris, said to have been a kinswoman¹ of Governor Lewis Morris. Dr. Rodgers was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bound Brook in this State, from 1830 until October, 1874, when he resigned. He became a member of this Society in 1846, served on the Executive Committee, 1852-69, and was Vice President, 1869-1872. He was scholarly, eloquent and interesting in his frequent occasional remarks at the Society's meetings.²

In the selection of the sixth President there was a return to the judiciary, and it was felt that the Society was honored when the choice fell upon Henry W. Green, the former Chief Justice, and then Chancellor of the State. He was descended from William Green, who came from England at the age of twenty, and settled in Ewing township, now part of Trenton, about 1700. He bought a tract of three hundred and forty-five acres, and erected a brick house, still standing, with the date, 1717, plainly visible on the west end. His grandson, George Green, married a daughter of the Rev. Caleb Smith, a prominent Presbyterian divine, and died in 1777, at the early age of thirty-

¹ Mr. Whitehead says she was a daughter. She was perhaps Sarah Morris, born 16th of 12th month, 1693, daughter of Redroe Morris and Jael Baty, of Elsinboro. Redroe Morris was born about 1658, in Wales, son of Lewis Morris, and emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia in the 9th month, 1683. The grandfather of Gov. Lewis Morris was from Monmouthshire, and it is quite probable that the Governor was a near kinsman of Redroe Morris.

² Memoir of Rev. Ravaul K. Rodgers, D. D., by George Sheldon, D. D., in N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., 2d Series, VI., 17-25 (May, 1880); Whitehead's Perth Amboy, 90.

nine years. Caleb Smith Green was the father of John Cleve Green, one of New York's merchant princes, whose benefactions have done so much for Princeton University, and of Henry Woodhull Green, born at Lawrenceville, September 20, 1804. The latter was Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1846-1860, and was then appointed Chancellor. He filled both positions with distinguished ability. It was a source of profound regret to bench and bar when ill health compelled his retirement in 1866. He married a daughter of Chief Justice Ewing. He was a trustee of Princeton College, 1850-1876, and a generous benefactor of his alma mater, as have been all his family. He was one of the original members of this Society; served as a member of the Executive Committee, 1851-1862, as Vice President, 1862-1875, and in January, 1875, was elected President. He was a frequent attendant upon the meetings, and in his discussions of the topics presented, showed not only his interest, but that he had diligently searched our original records for knowledge. His infirm health constrained him to decline a re-election in 1876. He died at Trenton, December 19, 1876. The Executive Committee, in announcing his death to the Society, remarked:

By birth a Jerseyman. Mr. Green received his early training in the educational institutions of his native State, and spent his whole life, professional and official, in her service; and it may be affirmed with justice that none of her sons has more worthily or with greater distinction, advanced her annals, or labored more assiduously to promote the enterprises that have served to advance her prosperity and elevate the moral condition of her population. Her noble works of philanthropy found in him a friend and advocate; and her higher institutions of learning will cherish in grateful remembrance his counsels and efforts, as among the most effective agencies to which are due their enlarged facilities and their present deservedly high reputation.

Of the bench and bar of New Jersey he was a distinguished ornament. To an intellect of rare capacity, a temperament that prompted to the intent application of his mental powers to the work before him, a conscientious sense of the requirements of duty to his clients and the public, he added the results of careful culture, exhaustive research and profound thought; qualities which, united with a fluent and impressive diction, made him eminently successful in his earlier forensic efforts, and were even more conspicuous in those opinions and decisions from the seats of judicial authority—models of righteous judgment, varied learning and stern logic, expressed in language pure, terse and forcible—that have secured him an exalted rank among the jurists of the State and country.¹

¹ Proceedings N. J. Hist. Soc., 3d Series, IV., 166. (January, 1877).

The Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., was elected President in January, 1876. He was born at Norristown, Pa., July 6, 1812, the son of Robert Hamill, who came from Ireland in 1797, and married a daughter of Andrew Todd, a soldier in the Revolution. Graduating from Jefferson College in 1834, Dr. Hamill became a teacher in the Lawrenceville school the same year. A few years later the school came under his exclusive control, and was developed into one of the most famous preparatory institutions in the country. He was deeply interested in the cause of popular education, sparing neither time, nor pen, nor voice in the effort toward improving the public school system of the State. At an educational convention held in Trenton in January, 1845, the suggestion was made that a State Historical Society should be formed, and Dr. Hamill was one of the leading spirits at the meeting held for that purpose in Trenton on January 18, 1845, and was subsequently enrolled as one of the original members. He was elected to the Executive Committee in 1863, serving thereon until his promotion to the Vice Presidency, in 1871, which office he filled for five years. For thirteen years he presided with distinguished ability, and his courtly and urbane manner did much to make our meetings popular and interesting. His sudden and unexpected death, on September 21, 1889, was a profound shock to his wide circle of friends.¹ It was his custom at the opening of each meeting of the Society to make a few remarks, alluding to some topic of historic interest, frequently from his own experience, or which he had heard from those of an earlier generation, and these informal "talks" were always a pleasant feature of the Society's gatherings. "With a rare combination of dignity and suavity, an unfailing urbanity, the faculty of always saying and doing the right thing at the

¹ Rev. Samuel McClintock Hamill, D. D. Memoir prepared and read by the Rev. Samuel M. Studdiford, D. D., before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 28, 1890.—*Proc.*, 2d Series, XI., 27-38.

right time, with a remarkably graceful art of 'putting things,' with an enthusiastic love for New Jersey, and a pride in her history, he was a great help to the Society."¹

It has been the custom of this Society, from the beginning, to promote the senior Vice President whenever a vacancy occurs in the Presidential chair. It thus happened that James Parker, the third President, and John Rutherford, the fifth President of this Society, were very strongly identified with the East Jersey Proprietary interest. Upon the death of Dr. Hamill the senior Vice President, the Hon. John Clement, was elected President, in January, 1890, and for the first time the Society had as its presiding officer one who was closely identified with West Jersey history. Gregory Clement, his ancestor, was returned to Parliament about 1646, was one of the commissioners who tried and condemned Charles I., in January, 1648-9, and was one of the six regicides who were executed at the restoration, in 1660. His son James emigrated to America in 1670, settling at Flushing, L. I., where he died in 1724. Five of James's children removed to Gloucester county, New Jersey, about 1700, one of them, Jacob, a shoemaker, locating at Gloucester. His son, Jacob, a tanner, settled in Haddonfield in 1743, where he purchased a tract of land on which our late President, his descendant, resided. He was the father of Nathaniel Clement, whose son John, born Sept. 10, 1769, was a surveyor and conveyancer, a militia officer, 1798-1844, rising to the rank of Brigadier General, and serving in the War of 1812. He was a member of the Council of West Jersey Proprietors, and was President of that body, 1832-51, when he resigned. He died July 4, 1855. His son, John Clement, was born at Haddonfield, November 8, 1818. He succeeded his father in 1851 as a member of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, becoming President in 1885. The West Jersey Surveyors'

¹ Report of the Executive Committee, Proceedings, 2d Series, XL, 7.



Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D.

Association, organized in 1864, found in him one of its warmest originators and friends, and he contributed to its meetings a number of papers on West Jersey history, particularly on the complicated land titles of that division. Joining this Society in 1864, his value as a member was immediately recognized by his election to the Executive Committee in 1865, from which he was transferred in 1876 to the Vice Presidency, and thence, in January, 1890, to the Presidency. This position he held until January, 1894, when he declined a re-election, owing to advancing years, and the inconvenience of regularly attending the meetings. He had been one of the Common Pleas Judges of Camden County, 1854-64, and in the latter year was appointed one of the Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, where his familiarity with West Jersey land titles made him so useful a member that he was regularly re-appointed, holding the office for thirty years. He was the author of many valuable contributions to the history of the State, the most notable being his "Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West Jersey," compiled almost entirely from original sources, and displaying much literary ability. Judge Clement was modest almost to shyness, and in his intercourse with others manifested much of the characteristic simplicity of manner of his remoter ancestors of the Friends' persuasion. He presided with grace and dignity over such of the Society's meetings as he was able to attend. He died at Hadonfield, August 15, 1894.¹

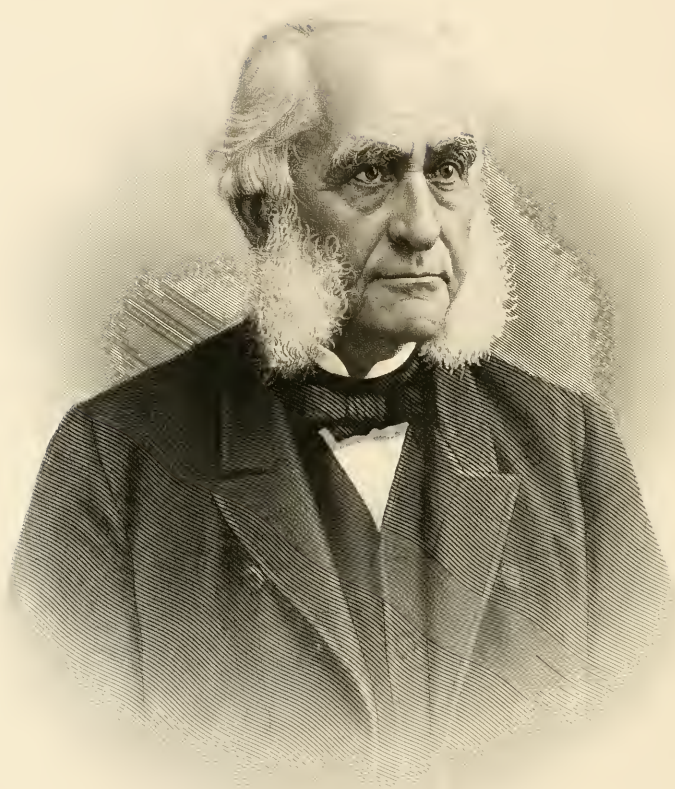
Although the Society has had its library and cabinet in the city of Newark from the beginning of its existence, it

¹ Printed at Camden, 1877. 8vo. Pp. 442. (2).

² For notices of his ancestry, see his "First Settlers of Newton Township," 267-276; and *History of Camden County*, Philadelphia, 1886, 213. An obituary notice of Judge Clement was published in the *Penn. Mag. of History and Biography*, XVIII., 382. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a frequent contributor to its Magazine and to its library.

was not until January, 1894, on the retirement of Judge Clement from the Presidency, that a native of Newark was called to the chair, when Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., LL. D., the senior Vice President, was elected President. He is a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, one of the freemen of New Haven in 1643, whose sons, Ephraim and Judah, were among the original settlers of Newark, in 1666. One of Judah's descendants, also named Judah, married Mary Sandford, who was a great-granddaughter of Major William Sandford, and of Major John Berry, the former being one of the settlers of New Barbadoes Neck, Bergen county, a member of the Governor's Council, 1683-6, Attorney-General, Judge, etc., and the latter being also of the Governor's Council, and Deputy Governor during Governor Philip Carteret's absence in England. From this marriage there came Samuel, born 1765, died 1835, who was the father of Dr. Pennington; and William S. Pennington, a Lieutenant of Artillery in the Revolution, afterwards Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey, and who was the father of Governor William Pennington. Dr. Pennington, son of Samuel Pennington, was born in Newark, October 16, 1806, and graduated at Princeton College in the Class of 1825. It is a pleasant circumstance that Princeton's two oldest graduates are to-day on this platform, expressing their deep interest in the welfare of this kindred institution.¹ Dr. Pennington received his diploma as M. D. in 1829, and practiced his profession for many years in the city of Newark, but gradually withdrew from active practice, and for more than thirty years has devoted his energies to the Newark City National Bank, as Presi-

¹ William C. Wallace, born July 4, 1804, graduated from Princeton in 1823. He has been a resident of Newark for ninety years, and at the urgent special request of the Committee on Invitations, came to the semi-centennial celebration of the Society, and occupied a seat on the platform. He has been one of the warmest and most generous friends of the Society. There is a suggestion of humor in Mr. Wallace's statement that he retired from active business more than sixty years ago, on account of his health!



Chas. Sumner

dent. He has been one of the Trustees of the College and of the Theological Seminary at Princeton for forty years, being Vice President of the Board of Trustees of the College most of that period. For seventeen years he served as a member of the Board of Education of Newark, being repeatedly elected by the people, and during several years was President of the Board. Identified by birth and ancestry with the history of our State, and of its metropolis, it was but natural that he should have become a member of this Society at its inception, and that his abilities and influence should have been recognized by his election to serve on the Executive Committee in 1862, whence he was transferred, in 1871, to the Vice Presidency. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing or reading Dr. Pennington's occasional addresses have often regretted that he has not favored this Society with more frequent contributions from his pen, his style being pure, forcible and eloquent. Although partially disabled by an accident two or three years ago, which few would have survived, as he sits here to-day, presiding over this great gathering, who would imagine for a moment that almost eighty-nine years have passed over that stalwart, rugged frame, that leonine head, crowned with masses of iron grey—not white—hair, that keen eye, that nervous manner, betokening a quick perception of everything that is passing, that commanding, majestic mien? Long may he be spared to this Society, to this community and to this State, to each of which he has been such an honor!¹

SOME VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

Some mention should be made of those Vice Presidents

¹ Since the delivery of this address, Dr. Pennington, on account of the physical disability referred to, declined a re-election to the Presidency at the annual meeting of the Society, in January, 1896, and General William S. Stryker was elected to succeed him. At this writing (January, 1898), Dr. Pennington continues active in the performance of his duties as President of the bank with which he has been identified for so many years, although he passed his ninety-first birthday several months ago.

of the Society who did not succeed to the Presidency, for among them were a number of our most eminent citizens, and several of the most generous contributors to the objects which we have in view.

Robert Gibbon Johnson was a great-grandson of Richard Johnson, who came from Surrey, in England, in the ship "Joseph and Benjamin," and landed at Elsinboro, March 13, 1675. He acquired a large tract of land at Salem from John Fenwick, and married there, 25th of 6th month, 1682, Mary Grover. He died first month, 1719, aged seventy years. His grandson, Robert, married for his second wife Jane, daughter of Nicholas and Ann (Grant) Gibbon. She was a granddaughter of Richard Johnson, and was the widow of Samuel Fenwick Hedge, a great-grandson of John Fenwick, Chief Proprietor of Salem. Robert Gibbon Johnson, their son, was born near Salem, July 23, 1771. He graduated from Princeton in 1790. In 1794 he was appointed paymaster of New Jersey troops under Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, who were sent to Pennsylvania to crush the Whiskey Rebellion. In 1796 he was commissioned Captain of a troop of horse; was appointed Major in 1798, Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry in 1809, and Colonel in 1817. He was elected to the Legislature in 1825, and in 1833 was appointed Judge of the Salem County Courts. Religion and education found in him a constant friend, not only in his own community but in broader spheres of action. The history of Salem and of West Jersey had a fascination for him, which it never lost. His valuable little book on Salem, published in 1839, was supplemented by various contributions which he made to the Proceedings of this Society, and we are especially indebted to him for a number of manuscripts of priceless value, among them a contemporaneous copy of the Grants and Concessions of Berkeley and Carteret to the inhabitants of New Jersey, in February, 1664-5, engrossed on a parchment roll eight or

nine feet long,¹ a number of papers of John Fenwick, several deeds for an interest in West Jersey, extracts from Salem records, and translations of Swedish papers. Col. Johnson was elected Vice President of this Society in 1845, and was still in office when he died, October 2, 1850.

The second of the three Vice Presidents elected at the organization of the Society, in 1845, was Peter D. Vroom, of Somerset county. He was of Dutch stock, tracing his ancestry back to Cornelis Pieterse Vroom, of New Amsterdam, who died prior to 1657. His son, Hendrick Corsen Vroom, baptized Nov. 30, 1653, in New Amsterdam, was of Brooklyn in 1683 and 1693, but later settled on the Raritan, near New Brunswick. One of his descendants, Peter D. Vroom, born Jan. 27, 1745, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of State troops by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and subsequently was one of the most honored and influential men in the county. He died in November, 1831. His son, Peter D. Vroom, was born Dec. 12, 1791; graduated at Columbia College in 1808, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1813. He was elected to the Assembly from Somerset county in 1826, 1827 and 1829; was chosen Governor in 1829, 1830, 1831, 1833, 1834 and 1835, but in the last-named year declined on account of impaired health. In 1838 he was elected to Congress. He was appointed Chief Justice of New Jersey in 1853, but declined the office, accepting instead the mission to the Court of Prussia, where he represented this country until 1857. He was a gentleman of the highest character, of marked ability, and exerted a great influence in the State. He served us as Vice President from 1845 until 1851, when he declined a re-election. Governor Vroom died November 18, 1874.

¹ The original was destroyed by fire at Perth Amboy, on Saturday, April 10, 1686. See N. J. Archives, XIII., 152.

Stacy Gardiner Potts was a descendant of some of the first settlers of Trenton, but his grandfather having removed to Harrisburg, Pa., the son was born there, in November, 1799. He returned to Trenton with his father in 1808, became interested in local journalism, and then in the law. He was Clerk in Chancery, 1831-1841¹ and a Justice of the Supreme Court, 1852-1859. He presided at the meeting at which this Society was formed, was a member of the Executive Committee, 1847-1850, and one of the Vice Presidents, 1851-1857. He died at Trenton, April 9, 1865.

James Gore King, third son of Rufus King, New York's eminent statesman, was born in New York city, May 8, 1791; he graduated at Harvard in 1810, and five years later established the banking house of James G. King & Co., subsequently James G. King & Sons. Having been a resident of Weehawken many years, he joined this Society May 7, 1845, and took an active, intelligent interest in its affairs. It was largely through his generosity that the Society was able to procure the material for and to publish the third and fifth volumes of its Collections, and he took the lead in 1852 in advocating and contributing toward the purchase of a site for a fire-proof building for the Society's library. He was a Vice President in 1851-2-3. He was elected to Congress in 1848. His death occurred at Weehawken, October 3, 1853.

When William Alexander Duer removed from New York city, on retiring from the Presidency of Columbia College, in 1842, and took up his residence at Morristown, the

¹ At the January Term, 1841, the Chancellor appointed Henry W. Green, James Ewing and Stacy G. Potts a committee to revise the rules of the Court, which they did, and at the April Term the revised rules were reported, approved and adopted. They were printed, with copious notes and citations, together with "Precedents and Notes of Practice in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey," Trenton, 1841. 12mo. Pp. 240. A revised edition was issued in 1872. "Potts's Precedents" was a standard hand-book for every New Jersey lawyer for nearly forty years—a signal evidence of the thoroughness with which it was prepared.



With Respect to
John Clement

State of New Jersey felt that it had made a distinct acquisition. Judge Duer was connected with New Jersey history and progress by many ties. His father, William Duer, a prominent financier and statesman in the eighteenth century, married "Lady Kitty," the charming daughter of William Alexander, the Earl of Stirling, who was a Major General in the American army in the Revolution, and whose hospitable home at Baskinridge, New Jersey, was the resort of the most distinguished and delightful people of the day. Lord Stirling was the son of James Alexander, one of the most influential men of his time in the political affairs of New Jersey and New York. William Duer was the first Governor of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, which founded the town of Paterson in this State. His son, William Alexander, was born Sept. 8, 1780, at Rhinebeck, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar of that State in 1802, and was a Judge of the Supreme Court, 1822-1829, and President of Columbia College, 1829-1842. His lectures on "Outlines of the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States," published in 1833, and in a second edition in 1856, are still regarded with favor. His membership in this Society dated back to May 7, 1845. He was constant in his attendance, frequently presided at its meetings, took a lively interest in all that pertained to its welfare, and prepared for publication the second volume of our Collections, the Life of Lord Stirling, his grandfather. He was Vice President from 1854 until his death, in New York, May 30, 1858.

Another eminent Jerseyman of National reputation who gave us of his time and his eminent abilities, was William Lewis Dayton, who joined this Society November 5, 1845, served on the Executive Committee, 1852-1857, and as Vice President, 1858-1864. He was born in Somerset county, February 17, 1807, the great-grandson of Jonathan Dayton, one of the early settlers of Elizabethtown, and on

his mother's side was a great-grandson of William Lewis, of Baskinridge, who served as commissary through the Revolutionary War. Mr. Dayton graduated from Princeton in 1825, and being admitted to the bar began practice at Freehold, Monmouth county. He was elected to the Legislative Council from that county in 1837, and in the succeeding February was elected by the Legislature to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned three years later. In 1842 he was appointed United States Senator, and continued in the Senate until 1851. The newly-formed Republican party nominated him for Vice President with Gen. John C. Fremont, in 1856. In 1857 Governor Olden appointed him Attorney General, which office he retained until President Lincoln sent him to France as United States Minister to that country. He died at Paris, December 1, 1864. Senator Dayton was one of the most popular men in the State, and filled the numerous positions for which he was selected with signal ability.¹

William Burnet Kinney, who joined this Society the day it was organized, was a descendant of Sir Thomas Kinney, an English baronet. His father, Abraham Kinney, became interested in some mining property, and settled at Speedwell, Morris county, where his son was born, Sept. 4, 1799. His mother was a daughter of Dr. William Burnet, of Newark, a descendant of Dan Burnet, one of the early settlers of Elizabethtown. The Doctor was a Surgeon in the Continental army during the Revolution; one of his grand-daughters married Chief Justice Hornblower, and another was the wife of Gov. William Pennington. Mr. Kinney studied law with the Chief Justice, his kinsman, but in 1820 drifted into journalism, and after various experiences became editor of the

¹ See "A Memorial of the Life and Character of Hon. William L. Dayton, Late U. S. Minister to France," by Joseph P. Bradley, prepared at the request of the Society, and partially read at the meeting of May 18, 1865. It was published several years later in the proceedings, 2d Series, IV., 70-118. Judge Elmer, in his "Reminiscences" (N. J. Hist. Soc. Coll., VII.), gives some interesting glimpses of Dayton as a Judge.

Newark Daily Advertiser, in 1833, it being then the only daily newspaper in the State. He was a writer of much force and purity of style, and soon made his paper the leading journal of New Jersey. In 1851 he was appointed United States Minister to Sardinia, and upon the expiration of his term removed from Turin to Florence, where he remained until 1864 or 1865, when he returned to America, taking up his residence at Morristown, and afterwards at Summit. He was a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, 1847-1851, and again, after his return to America, during the years 1866-1871. He was elected Vice President in 1872, but declined a re-election in 1877, on account of ill health, and was again placed on the Executive Committee in that year, where he remained until his death, October 21, 1880. He read a paper "On the establishment and progress of Printing and the Periodical Press of New Jersey," at the meeting of the Society at Salem, in 1846, and again at Trenton, in 1849, and delivered the commemorative oration at the Bi-Centennial of Newark, May 17, 1866. He was for several years a valued member of the Committees on Publications, and on Library.¹

The value of business men in such an organization as this, was illustrated in the case of Peter S. Duryee, one of Newark's most successful and prominent manufacturers. Coming himself from an historic ancestry—Joost Durie, who came to America about 1675, and whose descendants intermarried with the Dutch and Huguenot families of New York and Long Island—he was an enthusiastic friend of this Society, which he joined in 1847. He was born in New York city, December 23, 1807, but in 1821 removed to Newark, with whose every interest—economic, social, moral, religious and educational—he was thenceforth warmly identified. By precept and by example he strongly

¹ For an obituary tribute to Mr. Kinney, by the Executive Committee, see Proceedings, 2d Series, VI., 111-116.

urged his fellow citizens of Newark to furnish the means to secure a fire-proof building for the Society. He was a member of the committee appointed for that purpose,¹ was also on the Executive Committee, 1858-1863, 1869-1874, and was a Vice President, 1875-1877. He had a delightfully enthusiastic and breezy way of expressing his views on the various subjects that came up for consideration, and it was felt that the Society had sustained a serious loss when he was taken from us, on September 23, 1877.²

Another of the Vice Presidents whom it was my privilege to know very well was the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey. He was born at Fairton, Cumberland county, August 3, 1820, practiced law there for several years, was elected to the Legislature in 1849 and 1850, and in 1851 married a daughter of the Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, for some years a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. In 1855 Mr. Nixon published a new edition of that work so indispensable in its day to every lawyer of New Jersey—known thenceforth as Nixon's Digest, based on a similar work published by Judge Elmer in 1838.³ Mr. Nixon's work was so excellent that it passed through three editions,⁴ its

¹ It is an interesting coincidence that one of his sons—Edward H. Duryee—is (January, 1898) a Life Member of this Society, is a Trustee of the Free Public Library of Newark, and is a Director of the Newark Library Association, and in the latter capacity is on a joint committee of that Association and of this Society, having for its purpose the promotion of the object for which his father worked so energetically in his lifetime.

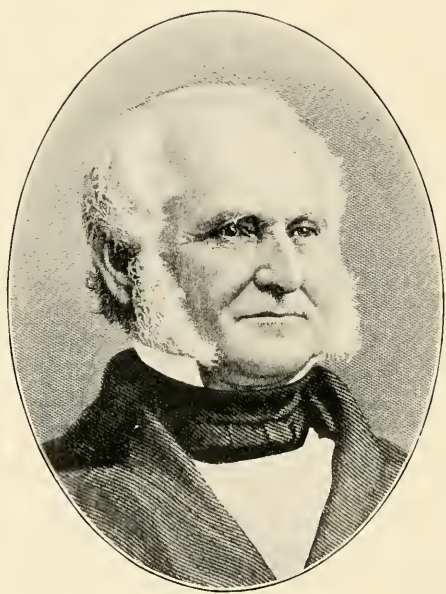
² A notice of the death of Mr. Duryee is printed in the Proceedings, 2d Series, V., 47-48.

³ A Digest of the Laws of New Jersey. Containing also the Constitutions of the United States, and of this State, and the Rules and Decisions of the Courts. By Lucius Q. C. Elmer. Bridgeton: Published by James H. Newell, 1838. 8vo. Pp. xxiv, 728.

⁴ The same. Second edition, containing all the laws of general application, now in force, from 1709 to 1855, inclusive, with the rules and decisions of the courts. By John T. Nixon. Published under the patronage of the Legislature. Philadelphia: 1855. 8vo. Pp. xxxii, 984.

The same. Third edition. Bridgeton: Elmer & Nixon. 1861. 8vo. Pp. xxxii, 1000.

The same. Fourth edition. Newark: 1868. 8vo. Pp. xxxii, 1152.



WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD

vogue continuing until it was supplanted by the Revision of 1877. In 1858 he was elected to Congress, where he was largely instrumental in bringing about the election of ex-Governor William Pennington, of New Jersey, to the Speakership, the peculiarly complicated circumstances attending which event he subsequently related in a paper of absorbing interest, which he read before this Society in 1873.¹ He was appointed Judge of the United States District Court in May, 1870. Becoming a member of this Society, May 15, 1873, he was elected Vice President in 1877, and thereafter was a regular attendant upon its sessions, and always had an appropriate word to say. He was a Trustee of Princeton College from 1864. "Amidst the burdens of official duty he was ever ready to render service in the church, the college and other institutions of the State, and his zeal in these good works was all according to knowledge."² He died September 28, 1889.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

What can I say of William Adeë Whitehead, who, for nearly forty years, was regarded as practically *the* Society? His father, William Whitehead, was cashier of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, which in his day occupied a brick building on the northwest corner of Broad and Bank streets, Mr. Whitehead living upstairs, and here, on February 19, 1810, his son was born. His mother was Abby, daughter of Benjamin Coe, a descendant of Robert Coe, who came from England in 1634, and after living in New England took up his residence at Jamaica, L. I., whence one of his descendants, Benjamin Coe, removed to Newark, some time before 1732. In April, 1823, Mr. Whitehead went to Perth Amboy to take charge of a bank

¹ Proceedings, 2d Series, II., 205-220.

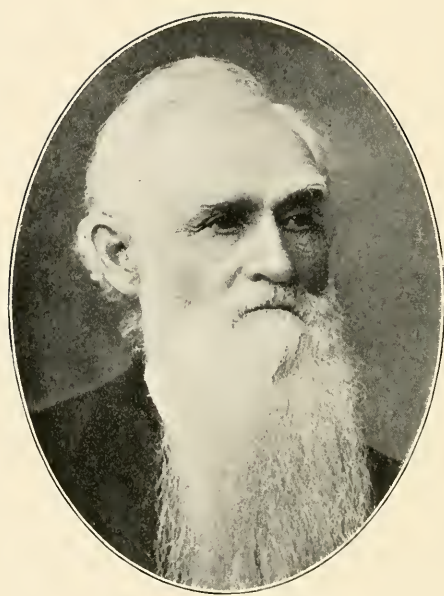
² John T. Nixon, Memoir prepared and read by A. Q. Keasbey, before the New Jersey Historical Society, at its annual meeting in Trenton, January 28th, 1890. 8vo. Pp. 13. Reprinted from Proceedings, 2d Series, XI., 39-51.

there. His son's schooling was ended when he left Newark, but the boy of thirteen went on with his studies, in literature, mathematics, surveying, drawing and other congenial lines, until his mind became a well-filled storehouse of knowledge. In 1828 he went to Key West, Fla., where he spent most of the ensuing ten years, made a survey and map of the town, was appointed Collector of the Port before he was twenty-one, was elected Alderman and then Mayor. He was in business in New York, 1838-1843, but I fancy that the treasures in the Historical Society's library had for him greater attractions than the more material wealth usually sought for in Wall street, for after—and I suspect occasionally during—business hours he pored over the old newspaper files and manuscripts there, and made those copious notes which he drew upon for forty years as from a never-failing spring of information. At Perth Amboy he had married, August 11, 1834, Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of James Parker, and he had long been familiar with the records of the East Jersey Proprietors there, as well as with Mr. Parker's extensive collection of manuscripts and other historical material, and had also diligently collected whatever information could be gleaned from church and family records, and by personal interviews with the oldest residents of that former capital of East Jersey. And thus there was no one so well equipped as he to write accurately, intelligently and minutely regarding "the days of old" in New Jersey, and especially in the Eastern Division. His familiarity with the official records of our State also gave him knowledge of the woful gaps therein. At the same time his connection with the New York Historical Society caused him to be informed as to the steps taken by that Society in 1838 to secure for our sister State what it required from foreign archives to complete its own records. Hence the persistence with which he repeatedly urged upon our Legislature the importance of cooperating with New

York in this movement, as I have already related. Who that read those articles in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, about 1842, could have imagined that the curtain raised upon the "Glimpses of the Past" was drawn by a young man of thirty-two, who by his extraordinary knowledge of the men and events of nearly two centuries before was able to make them all like living realities? From the time that he took up his residence again in Newark, in 1843, he was engaged in business until 1879, when he permanently retired. There is no doubt that even while in New York he had been impressed with the desirability of a New Jersey Historical Society, and when this Society was formed he seemed, by common consent, just the man for Corresponding Secretary. Examine the first twenty volumes of our Proceedings, and you cannot but be impressed with the gentle but strong personality of Mr. Whitehead through them all. The numerous papers which he read, the enormous correspondence conducted by him, the reports and the resolutions which bear traces of his suggestion and nearly always of his pen, the plans he was continually making for the Society's welfare—all go to show now near to his heart was this institution which he had nursed from its birth into a vigorous maturity. The tact and assiduity with which he collected money, manuscripts, books, portraits and relics for its library can never be told, for he was the last person to speak of them. But our priceless collection of rarities, so largely the result of his efforts, speaks for him. Although he quit school at thirteen, he never "finished his education." That went on while he lived. He was an ardent, unceasing student. The history of "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," which he permitted the Society to publish (in 1846) as the first volume of its Collections, gave him an established reputation as a painstaking, accurate historian, and there is a perennial charm in the delightful pictures he gives us of the old-time

social life in New Jersey, in his "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy and Adjoining Country, with Sketches of Men and Events in New Jersey, during the Provincial Era."¹ While his fame will rest mainly upon these two works, he himself attached more importance to the project of securing the material for and publishing the series of volumes known as the "New Jersey Archives." When at last, after nearly forty years of endeavor on his part, the manuscript was in hand and the funds (appropriated by the Legislature) were available for the printing, his happiness knew no bounds. The dream of a lifetime was at last to be realized. It is pleasant to know that he lived to see seven volumes of the Archives published, and that he had arranged the material for printing three more volumes, ere he was called away. Mr. Whitehead's zeal in the collection and dissemination of knowledge was not confined to this Society. He was one of the founders of the Newark Library Association, in 1847, and was at first its Secretary, and then, for thirty-three years, its President, until his death. He served as a member of the Board of Education of Newark, 1861-1871, and was a Trustee of the State Normal School, 1862-1884. It was an interesting coincidence that during the last twenty years of his life his leisure hours were passed in congenial pursuits in the rooms of the Society, on the site of the building in which he was born. His health failed gradually for several years, and at last, on August 8, 1884, at Perth Amboy, which was so endeared to him by youthful memories, he passed away, and three days later, on what would have been his "golden wedding day," he was buried in the beautiful churchyard of St. Peter's, where he had so often wandered, with note-book or sketch-book, in his boyhood. My earliest recollection of Mr. Whitehead dates back to my

¹ New York, 1856. 8vo. Pp. viii, 428.



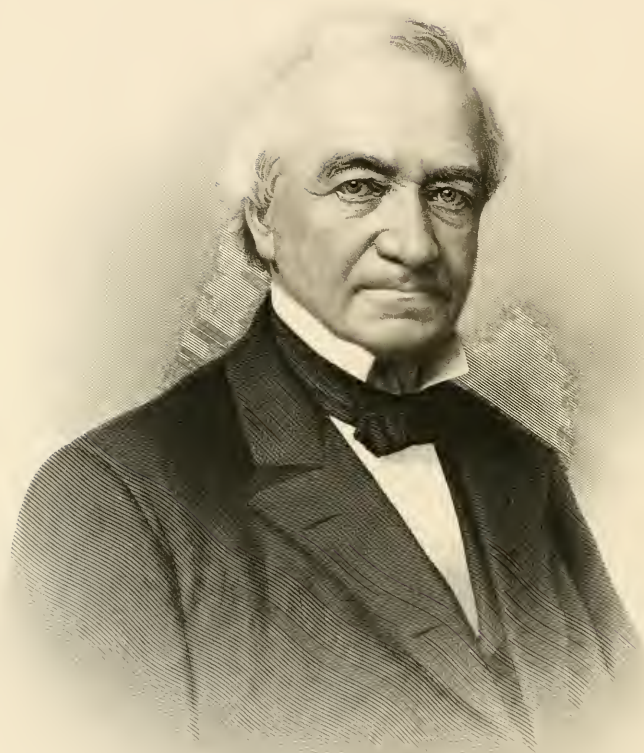
STEPHEN WICKES, M. D.

school days in Newark, when he, as a member of the Board of Education, visited the High School. It was upon his nomination that I was elected a member of this Society, in 1872, and was made Recording Secretary in 1880. He honored me with frequent consultations regarding the affairs of the Society. The more I saw of him the more did he grow in my regard, and his death came to me with the sense of a personal bereavement. "He was one of the finest looking men in the city. More than six feet high and well proportioned, he was a model of physical and manly beauty. . . Without the appearance of an athlete, he filled the eye as perfect in stature, development, dignity and power. . . If his bearing had more of dignity than was suited to a character so unaffected as his, the impression passed away when he gave his opinion or joined in common conversation. Levity was out of place in his intercourse with his friends. But cheerfulness was habitual—it adorned his character, and gave a charm to his life. Genius has been neatly defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains. In this he was a genius, a great genius. . . We may search the world as with lighted candles, and live to the age of the oldest man of the ages, but we shall die without the sight of another whose virtues, public and private, whose usefulness in the community, whose excellence in the several branches of literary labor which he so faithfully performed, whose sterling integrity, manly dignity, true nobility, and high Christian character are more worthy of our admiration and imitation than those which add lustre to the name and give fragrance to the memory of our departed and beloved friend, William A. Whitehead."¹

His successor, Stephen Wickes, M. D., elected in January, 1885, had already acquired a reputation as an histori-

¹ Sketch of the Life and Character of William A. Whitehead, by Samuel Irenaeus Prime. Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 21, 1885. [Newark.] 8vo Pp. 22. Reprinted from the Proceedings, 2d Series, VIII., 181-202.

an of industrious research, by his valuable "History of Medicine in New Jersey, and of its Medical Men, From the Settlement of the Province to A. D. 1800," published in 1879. He was born at Jamaica, L. I., March 17, 1813; graduated from Union College, Schenectady, and having been licensed as a physician, practiced his profession for fifteen years at Troy, N. Y., whence he removed, in 1852, to Orange, in this State, which was thereafter his home. He became a member of this Society in 1863, but being engaged in active practice, and in collecting material for the work mentioned, as well as for a history of Orange, he took no active part in the Society's affairs until 1879, when he was appointed on the Committee on Library. In May, 1884, he was added to the Executive Committee, to fill a vacancy. As a member of the two committees named, he soon made a point of visiting the rooms of the Society regularly. When Mr. Whitehead died, the Society deemed itself fortunate in finding Dr. Wickes ready and willing to attempt the difficult task of filling the place so honored by such a predecessor, and the choice was vindicated by the character of his service, until death deprived us of his abilities, on July 8, 1889, at Orange. He introduced the custom of embodying in the reports of the Executive Committee, to be published in the Proceedings, notices of deceased members of the Society. A favorite project of his, which he pressed with zeal and energy, was the formation of local historical societies in affiliation with this Society. He was precise, methodical and painstaking in his work, was at his desk in the library two or three mornings a week, and devoted much thought to the Society's interests. His courtly elegance of manner, his habit of always wearing a dress-suit, and his white hair and long, snow-white beard, gave him a venerable and striking appearance, while his bright eye and elastic step betokened a vigorous frame and alert mind. Dr. Wickes read two papers before the



Engraved by H. B. Smith

Jos. P. Bradley

Society, both from his long-contemplated History of Orange.¹ One was presented at the meeting in Newark, May 15, 1879, on "The Newark Mountains in the Last Century;" the second was read at Princeton, September 28, 1888, on "The First Minister of Orange, N. J., 1718," in which he rescued from obscurity some records of the Rev. Jedidiah Buckingham.² An appreciative Memoir of Dr. Wickes was read to this Society, at the meeting in Newark, May 15, 1890, by his friend, Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Burlington.³

DECEASED RECORDING SECRETARIES.

I have been well acquainted with all our Recording Secretaries, with one exception.

The first was Joseph P. Bradley. He took an active part in the organization of the Society, on February 27, 1845, and was elected Recording Secretary on that day. He discharged the duties of the place most acceptably for two years, but thereafter declined to hold any office. His interest in the Society, and in its work, however, continued through his long life, being manifested in his service on various committees, until his removal to Washington; by his constant donations to the library, including on one occasion a large number of rare Legislative Journals and Acts; his frequent attendance on the meetings, so late as May 16, 1889, when he made some interesting remarks about the great value of our collections, and added the significant suggestion: "If those interested in history would occasionally give an hour to the subject they would accomplish a good work." Himself one of the busiest of men, he nevertheless found—or took—a great deal of time for historical research. He told me that during his vacation one Summer, when he was past seventy-five, he had

¹ His "History of the Oranges in Essex County, N. J., from 1666 to 1806," was posthumously published, in elegant form, in 1892.

² Proceedings. 2d Series. X., 103-112.

³ Ibid., XI., 11-19

spent several weeks in poring over musty town records in Connecticut, devoting a whole day at one time to deciphering an almost illegible document. On another occasion he related how he had traced out the lines of the original town-lots in Newark. Again, speaking of the Elizabeth-town Bill in Chancery, he expressed the opinion that the East Jersey Proprietors were in error in that controversy. He gave me most generous assistance in the preparation of a memoir of Josiah Hornblower, which I had undertaken before learning that he had accumulated much material with the same object in view, and spent many evenings in going over my manuscript and proofs. Later, he warmly encouraged me to write a paper on Chief Justice Hornblower. Only a few months before his death he passed an hour or two one afternoon in my library, conversing on historic themes relating to New Jersey, in which he manifested as keen an interest and as fresh a recollection as if he had not been for more than twenty years a resident of Washington. A paper which he read to us at Trenton, on January 23, 1851, on "The American Union, and the Perils to which it has been Exposed," is an able and philosophical analysis of the moving causes which impelled the Colonies to form that Union, and of the influences which up to 1850 had threatened its continuance. It also voiced in unmistakable language the writer's conception of the paramount sovereignty of the National power, vested in the Union—a conception to which he was destined within forty years to give the force of law, in the famous *Legal Tender* decision. His "Memorial of the Life and Character of Hon. William L. Dayton," to which I have already alluded, was not completed by him until 1875, when it was published in our Proceedings. It is an admirable presentation of the salient features in the career of Judge Dayton, and of his characteristics. It is only two years ago—in January, 1893—since we had the melancholy pleasure of listening to that splen-



JOHN S. CONDIT, M. D.

did and most scholarly address upon Judge Bradley, by his surviving classmate, the Hon. Cortlandt Parker.¹ The principal facts in his career are familiar to all. How he was born March 14, 1813, the son of a modest farmer in the Helderberg, New York; how, amid the relentless drudgery of the farm he prepared himself for college; how he entered Rutgers, in our own State, and by unstinted toil, aided by a marvellously tenacious memory, he speedily forged ahead, and graduated in 1836;² how he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and steadily worked his way to the front rank of his profession, until his superiority was recognized by his appointment, March 21, 1870, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where his abilities shone with increasing lustre until his death, on January 22, 1892. His wife was the daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, the first President of the Society, and his surviving son has been for several years a member of our Executive Committee. The figure of Justice Bradley as an able lawyer of solid acquirements, and as a most distinguished jurist, is destined to loom larger as the years go by, and it will be ever a cause of congratulation to this Society that it was honored by his active membership for nearly half a century.

Our second Recording Secretary, Dr. John S. Condit, was a descendant of John Conditt, weaver, who came from England or Wales, and purchased lands in the bounds of Newark, in 1689 and 1691, where he died in 1713. His grandson, Samuel (son of Peter), born Dec. 6, 1696, settled in what is now West Orange, and married Mary Dodd, in 1722. One of Samuel's grandsons was Dr. John Condit, of Orange; he was a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War,

¹ Mr. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, by Cortlandt Parker. Read before the Historical Society of New Jersey, January 24, 1893. — *Proceedings*, 2d Series, XII., 143-177.

² He was a Trustee of Rutgers College, 1850-1892.

member of Congress from New Jersey, 1799-1803, United States Senator, 1803-1817, and Member of Congress again, 1819-20. His son, Silas Condit, born August 18, 1778, was a member of the Assembly, 1812, 1816, and of the Council, 1819-1822, Representative in Congress, 1831-1833, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844. He was a resident of Newark, being President of the "Old Bank" (the Newark Banking and Insurance Company) for several years. His first child was John Smith Condit, born November 16, 1801. He graduated at Princeton College, in 1817, studied law and then medicine, graduating in 1822 from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He resided on the east side of the Passaic river, opposite Newark, and was elected to the Assembly from Hudson county in 1840, and to the Legislative Council, 1841-1842. He joined this Society May 7, 1845, and was elected Recording Secretary, January 21, 1847. The descendants of the old Newark families should always remember him with gratitude for the work he did in carefully transcribing all the tombstone inscriptions in the Old Burying Ground, and of those prior to 1800 in the other burying grounds in and near Newark, which record he presented to the Society in a handsomely-engrossed volume, at the meeting on November 5, 1846. He died April 5, 1848. In announcing his death to the Society, on May 25, 1848, Mr. William B. Kinney remarked: "This severe bereavement not only deprives us of the services of a faithful officer, ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of official duties, but removes from amongst us an associate and counsellor whose pure and upright mind, mature judgment, sound learning and rare acquaintance with the history of our native State, gave an inappreciable value to his example and influence."¹

¹ Proceedings, III., 61.



David A. Hayes

David Abbott Hayes, of Newark, was elected, May 25, 1848, to succeed Dr. Condit as Recording Secretary, and was re-elected annually for twenty-seven years. He was born in Newark, May 29, 1810, being a descendant of Thomas Hayes, of Milford, Conn., 1645, whose son Robert, born at Milford, Sept. 30, 1679, removed to Newark about 1692, where he died October 28, 1759. Mr. Hayes studied law with Gov. William Pennington, and on being admitted to the bar, in 1834, opened an office in Newark, where he practiced the rest of his life. He was deeply and intelligently interested in every enterprise calculated to advance the welfare of Newark, and hence this Society, which he joined May 7, 1845, found in him a constant friend. I may not dwell upon the personal relations between him and myself, which began as teacher and pupil in the old First Presbyterian Sunday School of Newark, but it is proper to recall the zeal with which he performed his duties as an officer of this Society, and the enthusiasm with which he entered into every movement which bade fair to promote its interests. He vigorously pressed the printing of the Newark Town Records; it is to him that we are indebted for the narrative of the singular discovery in an attic at Short Hills, of Gilbert Stuart's beautiful portrait of Aaron Burr, which is one of our most highly prized treasures; and it was he who offered the resolution, January 19, 1871, urging the State to have the New Jersey Regimental flags deposited in a suitable receptacle in the State House, which has since been done. He made many valuable donations to our Library, and contributed liberally toward providing a permanent home for the Society. His was a genial presence in our rooms, and he was greatly missed when we were deprived of his companionship, on November 11, 1875.

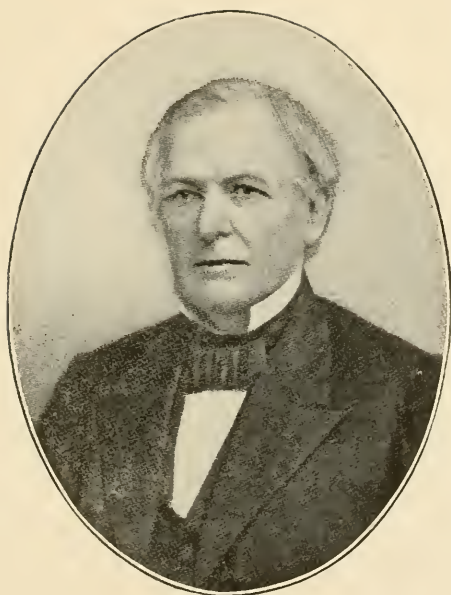
His successor was Adolphus Pennington Young, elected January 20, 1876. He was born in Newark, in September,

1844, the son of Captain Aaron Young, who died in his country's service in the war of the Rebellion. His mother, P. Louisa, was a daughter of James W. Pennington, son of Gov. William S. Pennington. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and practiced in Newark. His father's experiences in the War led the son to attempt a history of the campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley, and at the meeting of the Society in Trenton, in January, 1873, he read a paper on "Events in the Shenandoah Valley, particularly with reference to the battle at New Market, on the 14th May, 1864." The minutes kept by him are models of chirography, and all his papers showed the same love of neatness. His character was singularly pure and transparent, he was sincerity itself, in manner very winning, and his youthful earnestness drew us all closely to him. He died at his residence at East Orange, October 6, 1879, having just completed his thirty-fifth year.¹ He had been a member of the Society since January 18, 1872.

THE TREASURERS AND LIBRARIANS.

Thomas J. Stryker, the first Treasurer, elected in 1845, was descended from Jan Strijcker, who was born in Holland, in 1615, and came to New Amsterdam in 1652, whence he removed in 1654 to Midwout (now Flatbush), L. I., where he was elected Schepen and Chief Magistrate for twenty years, and held many other offices of trust and honor. His grandson, Jan Strijcker (son of Gerrit), bought, Feb. 18, 1714, three hundred acres of land at Midlebusch, Somerset county, and soon after removed thither. Jan's great-great-grandson, Thomas J. Stryker, was born at Princeton, June 23, 1800. He engaged in business in Trenton at an early age, and was identified with most of the institutions—religious, moral, educational and financial—of the town. He was a Manager of the State Lunatic Asy-

¹ See Proceedings, 2d Series, III., 57-58; VI., 68-70, 77.



THOMAS J. STRYKER.

lum at Trenton from its organization, and was cashier of the Trenton Banking Company from 1842 for thirty years. He served this Society as Treasurer until 1848, when he declined a re-election. He died at Trenton, September 28, 1872. Said one of his business associates: "In the relations of a Christian gentleman and a man of business, the name of Mr. Stryker will live as long in this community as the name of any other man who has left us. The confidence he held among the people was unsurpassed."¹

I did not know Mr. Stryker, but I do very well remember James Ross, of Newark, who was elected in 1848, and although he retired at the close of 1855, long before my recollection, he retained his interest in the Society for many years thereafter.

In 1856 the offices of Librarian and Treasurer were merged in the person of Samuel H. Congar, but in 1860 they were separated, and Solomon Alofsen was chosen Treasurer. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, November 22, 1808, of a good Dutch family, and coming to America in early manhood as Secretary of the Netherlands legation, he concluded to stay here, and settled in Jersey City. He dealt largely in railroad and other investments. He was enrolled in this Society, May 7, 1845, and was a generous contributor to its treasury and to its library, presenting more than six hundred separate publications relating to the Rebellion, and frequently giving us the benefit of his knowledge of Dutch to translate ancient records in that language. To his familiarity with the language of heraldry, also, we are indebted for the technical description of the seal of the Society.² He resigned the office of Treasurer, May 16, 1867, when about to make a prolonged visit to his native country. In accepting his resignation a

¹ Mr. Stryker was the father of Adjutant General William S. Stryker, now [January, 1898] President of the Society.

² Proceedings, II., 3; 2d Series, XIII., 8.

resolution was adopted expressing in behalf of the members "their high appreciation of the efficient manner in which his gratuitous services had been rendered for more than seven years, and the obligations they are under for the generous contributions which at different times he has made to their funds."¹ In 1871 he left this country to take up his permanent residence abroad. He had a large and very valuable library, chiefly of Americana, which he took with him, but having no settled place of abode was obliged, much to his regret, to sell the collection, at auction, in June, 1876, at Utrecht.² He died suddenly at Arnhem, October 19, 1876.³

Col. Robert Smith Swords, of Newark, was elected Treasurer May 16, 1867, to succeed Mr. Alofsen. He was a native of New York city, where he was born July 12, 1816. Graduating at Columbia College in 1834, he practiced law, 1837–1847, but in 1849 retired from practice and settled near Rutherford, New Jersey. In 1850 he made an extensive trip through Europe, acquiring a thorough knowledge of French and Spanish. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment, August 8, 1862, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in the following month, being wounded in the former engagement. He resigned, February 3, 1863, and took up his residence in Newark, where he acted as secretary of the Board of Trade and treasurer of various other organizations. He became a member of this Soci-

¹ Proceedings, 2d Series, I., 25.

² The catalogue of this sale made 257 closely-printed octavo pages, and contained 4,584 lots. It was well remarked in the preface that Mr. Alofsen was a bibliophile, and not a bibliomaniac; that he *used* his books, *all* of them, as attested by his numerous remarks, corrections and additions scattered throughout their pages. I have Mr. Alofsen's copy of Taylor's "Annals of the Classis of Bergen," enriched in this manner by Mr. A.; moreover, he has laid in a dozen or more pages of notes in his fine, clerkly handwriting, containing most interesting information, together with his correspondence with the Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, the author, relating to some of the statements in the book.

³ For a brief notice of Mr. Alofsen, see Proceedings, 2d Series, IV., 168.

ety, January 19, 1860, making thereafter numerous donations to the library. For two or three years before his death, he spent his whole time in the gratuitous service of the Society, acting as Librarian, and keeping up the catalogue of books and manuscripts. He read a Memoir of John Rutherford, already mentioned, in 1872, and in 1879 a paper on "The Bones of Columbus," discovered in the Cathedral of San Domingo two years previously. It was on the motion of Col. Swords that the Society took action, May 20, 1880, to secure full records of the deaths of its members.¹ At the next meeting his own decease was the first announced,² he having died at Newark on January 15, 1881. Warm-hearted, energetic, and impulsive in temperament, positive in manner, at times irascible from attacks of the gout, always scholarly and industrious, for nearly fourteen years he was a valuable officer.

Of the first Librarian, Thomas Gordon, of Trenton, I have no recollection. He was doubtless a descendant of Thomas Gordon, one of the early settlers of Perth Amboy, and who for many years was one of the leading men in the Province, occupying numerous important positions—as Attorney General of East Jersey, 1698, Judge, member of the Assembly, 1703–1709, member of the Council, 1709–1722, Receiver-General and Treasurer, 1710–1719. He died at Perth Amboy, April 28, 1722, in his seventieth year. His son Thomas removed to Hunterdon county, where he was living in 1738. It was perhaps the latter's son Thomas who in his will, dated January 9, 1779, describes himself as a yeoman, of Amwell, Hunterdon county. His will was proved April 29, 1785. He left much of his property to his son Franklin (who died at Amwell in July, 1793), and to Franklin's grandsons, Othneil and Thomas. The last-named (Thomas) was born about 1775, at Amwell. He

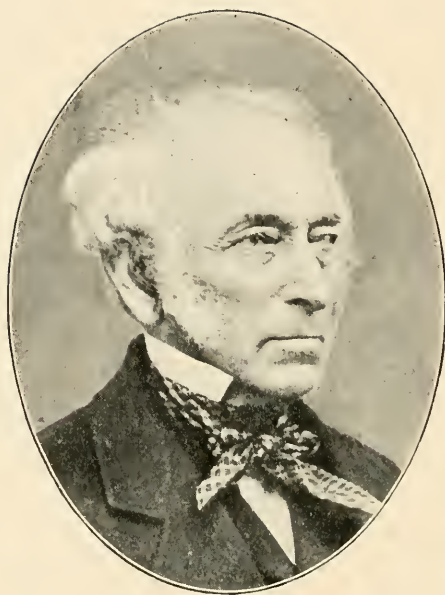
¹ Proceedings, 2d Series, VI., 92.

² *Ibid.*, 116.

removed early in life to Trenton, where he was a surveyor and conveyancer. Many of his maps were admirably drawn and colored. His interest in matters literary appears from his election in 1822 among the first Board of Managers of the Apprentices' Library, of Trenton, of which he was chosen Clerk. He was elected Librarian of this Society in 1845 and again in 1846, but as the library was located in Newark, and as he was advanced in years, he could give the duties of the office little or no personal attention, and he retired in 1847. He is supposed to have died in October, 1848, at Trenton.¹

The functions of Librarian devolved upon the Corresponding Secretary during the next two years, until he was relieved, at his own request, May 25, 1848, when Dr. Samuel H. Pennington was appointed to the vacant position, devoting to it such time as he could occasionally spare from his practice. He was succeeded, January 15, 1852, by Samuel H. Congar, of Newark, who gave twenty years to the Society's service in this capacity. John Conger, his ancestor, was among those New England colonists who settled at Woodbridge prior to 1668, whence some of his posterity came in the ensuing century to Newark, where Samuel Hayes Congar was born, December 10, 1796. His mother, Hannah, was a daughter of Major Samuel Hayes, a Revolutionary soldier, and Sarah Bruen, both the Hayes and Bruen families being among the early founders of Newark. It having been proposed, about 1845, to utilize the Old Burying Ground in Newark for some other purpose, Mr. Congar was aroused in opposition, and he proceeded to make extensive historical and genealogical inquiries regarding the old settlers there interred, until he became possessed of a greater store of antiquarian lore regarding Newark and vicinity than any other person. Much of this he gave to the public in a series of articles

¹ His will, dated Oct. 20, 1847, was proved Oct. 31, 1848.



SAMUEL H. CONGAR

in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*; more was published by him in the volume containing a report of the Newark Bicentennial Celebration;¹ and still more is deposited in our library, he having joined this Society May 25, 1848. He explored the musty recesses in the Essex county court house and brought to light many forgotten records of great interest and value, to which he added others discovered in old attics.² He was a veritable "Old Mortality," and as he moved briskly but noiselessly about the rooms of the Society, I always looked upon him with a sort of awe, for the knowledge of the dead and fast hidden under that dry old grey-haired pate. Such a man as Mr. Congar is invaluable in a Society like this. While he lived no one ever thought of attempting to trace the genealogy of any Newark family without consulting him. When he died, July 29, 1872, in the house in which he was born, it was recognized that the Society had sustained an irreparable loss. It is simple truth to say that no one has ever attempted to take up the work in which he was so peculiarly an adept.³

The Rev. Samuel Hutchings, an elderly retired clergyman, was engaged to take charge of the library and rooms of the Society, as assistant and acting Librarian, after Mr. Congar's death, no Librarian being chosen until January 21, 1875, when Martin R. Dennis was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dennis was in active business, and could not give much time to the work, but he employed assistance, largely at his own expense, so that the rooms were kept open regularly. He was born at Newton, Sussex county, in 1823, the son of Ezekiel Dennis and Mary (Baldwin) Dennis, came to Newark when young, studied medicine and graduated from the New York Medical College,

¹ Supplement to N. J. Hist. Soc. Coll., VI.

² See N. J. Hist. Soc. Coll., V., 501-502.

³ For an obituary notice of Mr. Congar, see Proceedings, 3d Series, III., 50-52.

but instead of practicing engaged in the drug business in New York for some years. About 1849 he was taken into partnership by his brother, Alfred L. Dennis, in the book and stationery business, which the latter had bought many years before from William Tuttle. In 1861 he succeeded to the business, and continued it at the old stand, on the southwest corner of Broad and Academy streets. He was elected a member of this Society, May 16, 1867. At the meeting in January, 1868, he was appointed on the Committee on Library, of which he was chairman from 1871, and in that capacity was highly efficient in adding to the Society's resources. He died February 1, 1881.¹

On January 20, 1881, Frederick William Ricord was elected Treasurer and Librarian, under an arrangement by which he agreed to spend the greater part of every day in the Society's rooms, for a nominal compensation. Judge Ricord has been continued in the dual office by annual elections ever since, and the wisdom of having an accomplished gentleman of extensive literary, historical and bibliographical acquirements in constant charge of the rooms has been proved beyond all question by this action.²

¹ See Proceedings, 2d Series, VI., 134.

² At the time of the delivery of this address Judge Ricord occupied a seat on the platform, though in a very feeble state of health. He failed steadily until August 12, 1897, when he was taken from us. A few facts in his life may be noted briefly here. He was the son of Dr. Jean Baptiste Ricord, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of the Rev. Peter Stryker, of Belleville. Mr. Ricord was born October 7, 1819, studied at Geneva College, and subsequently at Rutgers College, after which he began the study of the law, but soon engaged in teaching, which he followed twelve years, in Newark. In 1849 he became librarian of the Newark Library Association, where the writer was employed under him for a few weeks in the summer of 1858. He was a member of the Board of Education, 1853-1869; was State School Superintendent four years; Sheriff of Essex County, 1865-6-7; Mayor of Newark, 1869-1873, a service made memorable by his stubborn and ultimately successful fight against a patent wooden pavement; subsequently he was a City Police Justice, and one of the Lay Judges of Essex County. But to him his real life was that spent among his books. He was the author of many school-books, of translations from the French, and published two volumes of metrical versions of "English Songs from Foreign Tongues." He was an accomplished litterateur and a delightful social companion.



FREDERICK WILLIAM RICORD.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Rev. Daniel Veach McLean, D. D., was the first Chairman of the Executive Committee, elected at the organization of the Society, February 27, 1845. This was a fitting recognition of his important part in urging the formation of the Society, which he suggested in the summer of 1844, and it was at his instance that the first meeting was held for the purpose. He was born in Fayette county, Penn., November 24, 1801, and after graduating from the State University in Ross county, Ohio, in 1824, and teaching for about three years, he studied two years in Princeton Theological Seminary, when he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and occupied the pulpit of the First Church of Lebanon, Ohio, for two years. He was then called to the Old Tennent Church, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he spent four years, followed by fifteen years in charge of the Freehold Presbyterian church, which he left in 1850 to assume the Presidency of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he labored with great success for six years. He then spent four years in Europe, and on his return filled pastorates at Plainfield, and at Red Bank, dying at the latter place, December 23, 1869.¹ Dr. McLean was genial yet dignified in his intercourse with his fellows, of strong natural force of character, deeply interested in educational work in every phase. He was intensely positive in his convictions, ready to assert his views at all times and places, yet submitting gracefully when defeated. He thought the records of the Society ought to have set out more particularly just how it came to be formed, and he made a strenuous effort to have the library located at Trenton, but when he failed to have his ideas adopted, he seemed as interested as ever, served as Chairman of the Executive Committee, 1845-6-7-8, and second on the Committee in 1849-1850, besides render-

¹ Proceedings, 21 Series, II., 3. 74-75.

ing valuable service on other committees, until his removal from the State, in 1850, and made important donations through a long series of years. On returning to the State he resumed his associations with the Society, attending the last meeting before his death.

The Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., of Elizabeth, was another original member of the same Committee, of which he was Chairman from January, 1849, until his death, February 4, 1861. Dr. Murray was born at Ballynaskea, County Westmeath, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1802, of a well-to do, prominent Roman Catholic family. He came to America in 1818, with but \$12, and found employment in Harper & Brothers' printing and publishing house. Having joined the Brick Presbyterian church, his remarkable abilities induced a number of influential friends to urge him to prepare for the ministry, which he did, graduating at Williams College, at Amherst, Mass., in 1826, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1829. After four years in the pastorate at Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Penn., he was called in 1833 to the First Presbyterian church at Elizabeth, N. J., where he continued the rest of his life, despite constant and most tempting offers from other fields of labor. He ranked among the ablest and most influential men in his denomination. As a pastor and as a Christian gentleman he had no superior. In literature he attained a wide reputation as a graceful writer, while in controversy his pen was a most trenchant weapon—powerful as Richard Cœur de Lion's mighty sword, keen as the scimeter of Saladin.¹ I have mentioned his valuable "Notes, historical and biographical,

¹ *Memoirs of the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D. ("Kirwan"),* by Samuel Irenæus Prime [D. D.]. Harper & Brothers. New York, 1863. 12mo. Pp. 448.

A Discourse addressed to the First Presbyterian church in Elizabeth, N. J., February 10, 1861, the Sunday morning immediately succeeding the death of the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., their pastor. By William B. Sprague, D. D. Albany, N. Y., 1861. 8vo. Pp. 51.

Hatfield's *History of Elizabeth*. 1868. pp. 669-673.

A brief notice of Dr. Murray's death is given in the *Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, IX., 77.

concerning Elizabethtown," published in 1844. At the meeting of the Society at Newark, May 25, 1848, he read a "Memoir of Rev. James Caldwell," the "Fighting Parson" of the Revolution, whose wife was shot by the British at Connecticut Farms in 1780, and who was himself killed by an American sentinel, at Elizabethtown, Nov. 24, 1781.¹ Dr. Murray was an earnest and most useful friend of the Society for the first sixteen years of its existence.

Archer Gifford was a member of the Executive Committee, 1845-1859, being Chairman, 1854-1859. He was born in Newark in 1796, son of Capt. John Gifford; graduated from Princeton in 1814, and was licensed as an attorney in 1818. President Jackson appointed him Collector of the Port of Newark in 1836, an office he retained for twelve years. He was a man of literary tastes and diversified scholarship, publishing a "Digest of Statutory and Constitutional Constructions," with "An Index of the Statutes at Large;"² a work on the "Unison of the Liturgy,"³ and read before this Society, at Trenton, January 17, 1850, a paper on "The Aborigines of New Jersey,"⁴ which gives an excellent summary of the history of the New Jersey tribes. Mr. Gifford had also collected considerable original material for a Biography of Peter Wilson, LL. D., of Hackensack, afterwards of Columbia College,

¹ Proceedings, III., 77-89. The sentinel was hanged for the murder; it was suspected that he was a British sympathizer.

² A Digest of the Statutory and Constitutional Constructions delivered in the Supreme Court, and Court of Errors and Appeals, of the State of New Jersey. Alphabetically arranged. By Archer Gifford, Counsellor at law. Newark, N. J., 1852. 8vo. Pp. xii, 549. (1). Synopsis of the Constitution of New Jersey. Adopted June 29, 1844. Alphabetically arranged. Pp. (2), 41. An Index to the Statutes at Large of the State of New Jersey [1776-1850]. Pp. (4), 391. (1). These works exhibit an immense amount of industry.

³ Unison of the Liturgy: being an exhibition of The Harmony of the Subject contained in the collect for each of the Sundays and Holydays in the year, with the epistle, the gospel, and the lessons for that day, and of its accordance with a corresponding topic in the church's catechism, and in her articles of religion. By Archer Gifford, A. M. . . . From Advent to Ash-Wednesday. New York, 1856. 12mo. Pp. 327, (1).

⁴ Proceedings, IV., 163-198.

and the compiler of Wilson's Laws, 1702-1784, but it was unfinished when he died suddenly, May 13, 1859.¹

The Rev. Eli Field Cooley, a member of the Committee, 1845-1846, was born in Sutherland, Mass., Oct. 15, 1781; graduated from Princeton College in 1806, and was pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Cherry Valley, N. Y., 1809-1820; at Matawan, N. J., 1820-1823, and in the First Church of Trenton, now Ewing, 1823-1857. He was a man of great and varied industry; was one of the founders of the American Bible Society, in 1816; induced the New Jersey Legislature to provide for the support of the blind, and of deaf mutes; was one of the building committee of the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, and an active member of the committee which built East and West Colleges at Princeton. I have already mentioned that in 1842 he wrote a series of papers on the early history of Hopewell and Trenton, which were published in the *Trenton State Gazette*. The account of Mercer county, in Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections," was also from his pen. He compiled a large amount of material relating to the "Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing," which was posthumously published in 1883.² He died April 22, 1860.

Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL. D., the honored President of Rutgers College, gave us the prestige of his name on the Executive Committee during the first two years of the Society's existence. He was born in Kingston, N. Y., November 29, 1791; graduated from Yale College in 1810; began the practice of law at Kingston in 1814; and was President of Rutgers College, 1840-1850. "By his Lectures on Constitutional Law, his genial manners, his generous hospitality, and his happy influence exerted on

¹ Ibid., VIII., 98, 153.

² Trenton. 8vo. Pp. 336. Only 400 copies were printed, and the work is now scarce.

manifold public occasions, he contributed greatly to the prosperity of that venerable institution." He died at Kingston, N. Y., February 23, 1879.

One of the most valued of the original members of this Society was that "prince of Bishops," as he has been called—the Rt. Rev. George Washington Doane, D. D., LL.D. He was the son of Jonathan Doan, a builder, of Trenton, where he was born May 27, 1799. Graduating at Union College in 1818, he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, was ordained a deacon in 1821 and a priest in 1823, and after a successful ministry in Boston was elected Bishop of New Jersey in 1832. A man of tremendous energy, fascinating personality and splendid eloquence, he speedily became a great power in New Jersey. His address at the first annual meeting of this Society, at Trenton, January 15, 1846, felicitously entitled "The Goodly Heritage of Jerseymen," will be always delightful reading to every patriotic citizen of our State. He served on the Executive Committee, 1845–1855, during which period he was seldom absent from the Society's meetings. He died April 27, 1859.

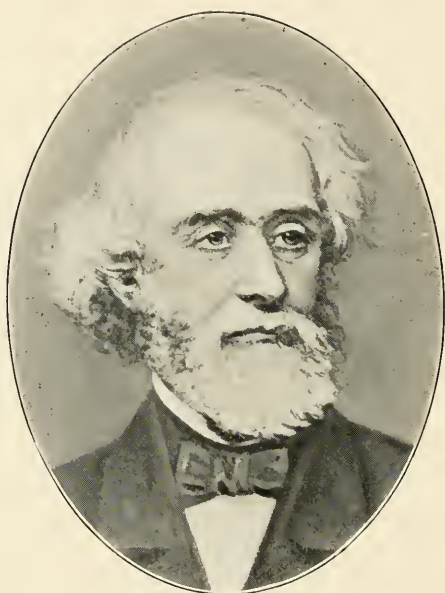
Elias Bailey Dayton Ogden, the last on the list of the original members of this Committee, was born at Elizabeth, May 22, 1800, son of Col. Aaron Ogden, distinguished in the Revolution, and United States Senator from New Jersey, 1801–1803. Young Dayton was admitted to the bar in 1824, and began practice at Paterson, where he resided until appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, in 1848, when he removed to Elizabeth. He continued on the bench, by successive appointments, until his death, February 24, 1865. He was a member of the Executive Committee, 1845–1854. He may have concluded that there was a preponderance of lawyers in the official management of the Society, for in 1854 four of the officers and six of the nine members of the Executive Committee be-

longed to that profession, the Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court being on that Committee.

In 1847 the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., then one of the Professors in Princeton College, and from 1854 to 1868 the honored and beloved President of that institution, was elected a member of our Executive Committee, and served until 1851. He attended the meetings of the Society as late as 1859, frequently contributing to their interest by adding to the information of those present on historic themes. He was a member of the Society until his death, August 10, 1886, at Princeton. He was a native of that place, having been born there March 3, 1800, the son of Prof. John Maclean. He graduated from the College in 1816, and became a member of the faculty in 1822. After retiring from the Presidency he wrote a "History of the College of New Jersey, from its origin in 1746 to the commencement of 1854."¹

Littleton Kirkpatrick, of New Brunswick, was added to the Committee in 1847, and continued thereon until January, 1852. His great grandfather, Alexander Kirkpatrick, a native of Watties Neach, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, came to America in 1736, and settled at Mine Brook, near Baskingridge, Somerset county, where he died, June 3, 1758. His grandson, Andrew (son of David, who was born at Watties Neach, February 17, 1724, and married Mary McEowen, of Somerset county), was born Feb. 17, 1756, and married Jane, daughter of Col. John Bayard, of New Brunswick. He was Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1803-1824. His son, Littleton Kirkpatrick, graduated at Princeton College in 1815, was licensed as an attorney in 1821, and practiced in New Brunswick, where he died suddenly, August 15, 1859. He was a Trustee of Rutgers College,

¹ Philadelphia, 1877. 2 vols. 8vo. Pp. 414, 450.



JOHN RUTHERFURD

1841-1859, and was distinguished for ability and generosity.

In January, 1851, Daniel Haines was elected a member of the Committee, serving until January, 1855. He was born in New York city, January 6, 1801, son of Elias Haines, a native of Elizabeth, and descendant of the early settlers of that ancient town. His mother was Mary, daughter of Robert Ogden, of Sussex, and niece of Col. Aaron Ogden, of Elizabeth. Daniel Haines graduated from Princeton College in 1820, and having been admitted to the bar in 1823, began practice at Hamburg, Sussex county, which was thereafter his place of residence. He was elected Governor of New Jersey, in 1843, for one year, and again in 1847, for three years. In 1852 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he held for fourteen years. While he was Governor he repeatedly urged upon the Legislature the importance of securing from England copies of the archives relating to New Jersey, and all his life evinced an intelligent interest in the objects of this Society. It was my good fortune to become very well acquainted with Governor Haines in 1875, and I learned to esteem him as an upright official, a conscientious citizen, a true friend and a Christian gentleman. He died at Hamburg, January 26, 1877.

Of later members of the Committee I need only to remind you of the Rev. Andrew Bell Paterson, D. D., 1855-1857, of Princeton, afterwards of Salem, and then of St. Paul, Minn.; Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, for so many years identified with the railroad and ferry interests of that city, and who served on this Committee, 1855-1862; William P. Robeson, the distinguished lawyer of Warren county, a member of the Committee, 1856-1862; ex-Governor and Speaker William Pennington, of Newark, (1858-1860), whose kindly greetings are among the pleasantest of my childhood's recollections; John P. Jackson,

one of Newark's most valued citizens, who was on the Committee, 1860-1861;¹ the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of Trenton, who gave us twenty-one years of service on the same Committee (1861-1881), besides still further duty on the Committee on Publications;² ex-Governor Charles S. Olden, of Princeton, 1862-1870; Charles C. Haven, of Trenton, 1862-1874, who was so enthusiastic in his researches regarding the battles at Trenton and at Princeton;³ Gen. N. Norris Halsted, of Hudson county, 1864-1884, who was a generous friend and zealous worker;⁴ Samuel Allinson, of Yardville, 1871-1883, the "Philanthropist of New Jersey," that good Friend, who in his walk and conversation continually exemplified the principles of the Society of which he was so worthy and conspicuous a member;⁵ Theodore F. Randolph, of Morristown, 1871-1876, Governor of New Jersey, 1869-1872, United States Senator, 1875-1881, and one of the founders of our kindred society, the Washington Association of New Jersey;⁶ Hugh H. Bowne, of Rahway, 1872-1876; Joel Parker, of Freehold, 1875-1887, Governor of New Jersey, 1863-1866, 1872-1875, and Justice of the Supreme Court, 1880-1887;⁷ Joseph N. Tuttle, 1875-1886, one of Newark's most upright and honored business men;⁸ Marcus L. Ward, of Newark, 1876-1884, Governor of New Jersey, 1866-1869, member of Congress, 1873-1875;⁹ the Rev. Dr. George Sheldon, of Princeton, 1877-1881;¹⁰ John F. Hage-

¹ Appropriate notice of Mr. Jackson's death was taken at the meeting of the Society, January 16, 1862. See Proceedings, IX., 80.

² See Proceedings, May 17, 1894, 2d Series, XIII., 65.

³ Ibid., Jan. 21, 1875, 2d Series, IV., 3.

⁴ Ibid., May 14, 1884, 2d Series, VIII., 51.

⁵ Ibid., Jan. 17, 1884, 2d Series, VIII., 5, 69-89.

⁶ Ibid., Jan. 17, 1884, 2d Series, VIII., 6.

⁷ Ibid., January 24, 1888, 2d Series, X., 8, 57-92.

⁸ Ibid., January 25, 1887, 2d Series, IX., 117.

⁹ Ibid., May 14, 1884, 2d Series, VIII., 49; IX., 136-147.

¹⁰ Ibid., January 21, 1882, 2d Series, VII., 4.

man, of Princeton, 1882-1892, who favored us with several papers, and was an efficient member of the Committee;¹ George A. Halsey,² of Newark, 1885-1894.³

OTHER EARLY FRIENDS.

And in this review how can I fail to mention those other early friends of the Society who contributed in various ways towards its success? The Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, D. D., of New Brunswick, the gifted and popular clergyman, who for several years aided the Committee on Publications in its work; the venerable James Carnahan, D. D., LL D., President of Princeton College, 1823-1854;⁴ Charles King, of Elizabeth, for several years President of Columbia College, and whose address at the meeting of the Society, May 7, 1845, is a most valuable contribution to the history of New Jersey;⁵ the Rev. Abraham Messler, D. D., of Somerville, Trustee of Rutgers College, 1845-1882, who was a life-long friend of this Society, which he favored

¹ Ibid., January 14, 1893, 2d Series, XII., 130-133.

² Ibid., May 17, 1894, 2d Series, XIII., 66, 95, 108.

³ It will be observed that among the officers of the Society, and members of the Executive Committee, have been Governors Peter D. Vroom, William Pennington, Daniel Haines, Charles S. Olden, Joel Parker, Marcus L. Ward and Theodore F. Randolph; Chief Justices of the Supreme Court Joseph C. Hornblower and Henry W. Green, to whom should be added (January, 1898), William J. Magie; Associate Justices of the Supreme Court William L. Dayton, Elias Bailey Dayton Ogden, Daniel Haines, David A. Depue (whose wise and sagacious counsels we enjoyed in the Executive Committee, 1878-1896); United States Supreme Court Justice Joseph P. Bradley; United States District Court Judges Richard S. Field and John T. Nixon. As this address is going through the press (January, 1898), there are on the Board of Trustees Grover Cleveland, of Princeton, ex-President of the United States; Garret A. Hobart, of Paterson, now Vice President of the United States; and Alexander T. McGill, Chancellor of New Jersey.

⁴ Dr. Carnahan made an extremely interesting statement to the Society, at its meeting at Princeton, Sept. 27, 1848, relative to President Samuel Davies's trip to Europe in 1755, in behalf of the College, and his journal of that trip. See Proceedings, III., 127-130. He read before the Society in 1852 a paper on "The Pennsylvania Insurrection of 1791, commonly called the 'Whiskey Insurrection,'" in which he described the causes of and the circumstances attending that dangerous revolt. See Proceedings, V., 53, 101, 113-152.

⁵ Proceedings, I., 21-62. At a meeting of the Society at Freehold, Sept. 13, 1849, President King read a paper on "The Battle of Monmouth Court House." See Proceedings, IV., 106, 125-141.

with several very readable and instructive papers;¹ that learned and eminent divine, the Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., of Princeton, to whom we are indebted for many gifts, and for an inspiring address delivered before the Society at Princeton, September 4, 1845;² the Hon. Garret Dorset Wall, of Burlington, United States Senator from New Jersey, 1835-1841, and who was a member of this Society from 1846 until his death, Nov. 22, 1850;³ his son, the Hon. James Walter Wall, United States Senator in 1863, was another deeply interested member of the Society for many years; and so was the Hon. Jacob Welsh Miller, of Morristown, United States Senator, 1840-1853, who gave us an able address, at the meeting in Trenton, January 19, 1854, showing the great importance of New Jersey as "The Iron State: its Natural Position, Power and Wealth."⁴

Such were some of the men most active in the formation and subsequent management of our Society. To us of a later generation, who recollect these men as they were in our day, the idea of a venerable antiquity attaches itself to most if not to all of them. Indeed, I think it is the popular idea that grey, or at least scanty, locks are indissolubly associated with historical research—an idea, however, that fortunately is rapidly disappearing in view of the fact that to-day there are no more enthusiastic students of history than the youthful, vivacious and altogether charming Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Colonial Dames, who haunt our Historical Societies, and make life more or less of a burden to Librarians and Corresponding Secretaries with their persistent and not-to-be-denied quests

¹ Notably one on "The Hollanders in New Jersey, with Notices of some of their Descendants," read at the meeting at Morristown. Sept. 12, 1850. See Proceedings, V., 43, 67-89.

² Proceedings, I., 65, 81-96. The address contains many valuable suggestions regarding the work of such a Society, and how the members can contribute toward its success.

³ For resolutions on his death, see Proceedings. V., 92-96.

⁴ Proceedings. VII., 67-84.



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for information about dead and gone ancestors and the possibility of establishing their relationship to Anneke Jans, or to Matilda, consort of William the Conqueror. No, as a matter of fact, most of the men I have named, so far from being aged, with grey or white hair, and venerable aspect, were in their very prime; most of them were under forty years, and many of them less than thirty, and their best work for the Society was done ere they had attained to as many years as the Society has to-day. I mention this for the encouragement of the young men and the young women who have been deterred from joining this Society, and becoming active workers within its ranks, because of the impression that they must wait until they have donned grey hair and spectacles. The Society welcomes the young to its membership, and rejoices to have them enter upon the work which shall fit them to take up the tasks that their elders must in time lay down.

Mr. President, fain would I linger longer in loving reminiscence of those who have gone before us. Surely, methinks, do their spirits hover over us as we thus proudly celebrate what they so ably began. Broad and deep did they lay the foundations of this Society, so that as one after another of the founders was taken away, the fair fabric stood safe and strong, rising ever to still loftier and fairer proportions, as new men were found to take the places of the old, until to-day the Society constitutes a splendid monument to its founders.

PART III.

The Society's Library—its Location, its Growth, and its Management.

Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can get information upon it.—*Dr. Samuel Johnson.*

The function of an Historical Society is two-fold: the collection and the dissemination of knowledge. Obviously, the gathering of materials for history comes first. This was the view rightly taken by our predecessors, and to this end their earliest efforts were directed.

THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY.

At the meeting when this Society was organized, measures were taken toward securing from the State, sets of the laws and Legislative journals, so far as practicable, and the proceedings and collections of other Historical Societies. The Legislature promptly passed a joint resolution in compliance with the request,¹ and from other Societies came cordial and gratifying responses. Gifts were received of original manuscripts of the greatest value, relating to the early history of New Jersey, some of which I have already mentioned. On May 7, 1846, a standing committee was appointed, to procure, "by purchase or exchange, such rare books, pamphlets or other publications referring to the history of the State, as cannot be otherwise obtained," and this first "Committee on Purchases," as it was styled, consisted of Messrs. William B. Kinney, John J. Chetwood, the Rev. Daniel V. McLean, D. D., the Rt. Rev. George

¹ Pamphlet Laws, 1845, p. 280. By an act approved April 16, 1846, it is provided that the New Jersey Historical Society shall receive from the State one copy of the laws and Legislative proceedings, and a set of the laws of the United States apportioned to this State by Congress. By a supplement approved Feb. 15, 1888, it was enacted that the Society shall receive from the State fifty copies of the Legislative proceedings and documents. "for distribution by said society and exchange with other historical societies."—*General Statutes*, 3190, 3191, 3196.

Washington Doane and Isaac Mickle. Through the well-directed efforts of this Committee and its successors (later called the "Committee on Library") funds were subscribed from time to time by generous friends,¹ wherewith hundreds of valuable historical works were purchased, while at the same time such an interest was stimulated in the Society's work that donations of rare volumes, manuscripts, portraits and other objects of interest were added to the collections.

If I may be permitted to change the metaphor used a moment ago, the New Jersey Historical Society has been like the central sun in a planetary system. It has shed its refulgent rays into the obscurest corners of the history of our State. Moreover, it has exercised both a centripetal and a centrifugal force. It has drawn to itself a vast accumulation of priceless treasures of historical material, stored away in its Library, and printed in its various publications. It has attracted pilgrims from all parts of our State, from other States and even from foreign lands, in quest of light on abstruse points in history, genealogy, biography, bibliography. No history of the State can be written, nor the history of any county or town in our State, nor scarcely the account of any prominent man or of any striking event in New Jersey, without recourse to the rooms or to the printed works of this Society. It has exerted a centripetal force, likewise. Many who have come to our rooms, and have seen what has there been gathered together, have observed the work that has been accomplished by this Society, have gone back to their homes, inspired by a zeal to emulate this work, and have induced their neighbors to form local historical societies, which have done good service in their own towns or counties, and have been the means of saving from destruction many valuable manuscripts, books and

¹ Many subscribed certain sums to be paid annually, during a period of live years.

relics, besides fostering the spirit of historical research among their members by that personal contact which is so important a factor in such a cause.

I have suggested that the New Jersey Historical Society is a noble monument to the men who founded it. The visitor to St. Paul's cathedral in London beholds the inscription above one of the great transepts, which the architect modestly appropriated: *Si monumentum quæris, circumspice*. True it was, two centuries ago, that if you sought Sir Christopher Wren's monument, you had but to look about you on the magnificent temple which he had designed and seen built. But to-day, that grand cathedral is the English Valhalla. Beneath its dome lies all that is mortal of her immortal naval hero; under its nave rests the conqueror of Napoleon; elsewhere is the statue of Napier, besides the tombs and effigies of countless other of England's heroes. And so as the visiter looks around him, in obedience to the command of the Latin inscription, he sees not only the vast and harmonious marble pile reared by the architect, but he sees also visions of knightly endeavor, of dauntless courage, of grandest achievement by field and flood, and he receives a new inspiration for life's battle in gazing upon the monuments of those great heroes whom England has thus grandly honored by sepulture within her noble cathedral; and this inspiration is halloed by the sweet and sacred influence of Him for whose worship this temple was reared. And so within these holy walls there has grown up a greater monument than ever dreamed of by the architect, and one whose influence goes out through all the world.

Would you seek the monument of—the evidence of work accomplished by—the New Jersey Historical Society? Go to its rooms and look about you. Look upon the walls, lined from floor to ceiling with books—fifteen thousand of them, besides thousands of pamphlets of greatest value.

Examine the hundreds of volumes of newspaper files—those mines of knowledge of contemporary events. Go through the cases of manuscripts—the Papers of Ferdinand John Paris, written like copperplate, and giving the minutest information on public affairs relating to New Jersey a century before this Society had its beginning; the Papers of John Fenwick, of Lewis Morris, of Robert Hunter Morris, of Jonathan Belcher, of Samuel Smith, of Robert Erskine, the Rutherford Manuscripts, the Whitehead Manuscripts, the Stirling Manuscripts, the original Journals of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of New Jersey—one of the earliest written Constitutions ever formed; the original Journals of the Provincial Congress in the troubled times of the Revolution; the scores of Orderly Books during the same period; the Diaries, Journals and Letters of the last century, with their precise details of life and living; the Papers and Drawings of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the first practical steamboat; the bundles of correspondence, with their revelations of the workings of the human heart a hundred years ago. Fail not to examine with care Canova's magnificent marble bust of the Princess Pauline, sister of Napoleon; the rare and beautiful portraits—Capt. James Lawrence, the Jersey hero who cried with his last breath, "Don't give up the ship!" Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Aaron Burr, which has as strange a history as its subject; the Rev. Dr. Edward Dorr Griffin; the Rev. Dr. Alexander Macwhorter, Newark's patriot preacher during the Revolution; Governor Daniel Haines; Col. Peter Schuyler; Senator Richard Stockton (the "Duke"); the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray; William A. Whitehead; the Rev. Dr. Irenaeus Prime, and that exquisite portrait on ivory of Mrs. Francis Barber Ogden. In various cabinets the curious may find the naval uniform of Capt. James Lawrence, which he wore at the time of his death, and innumerable

relics of bygone days, to say nothing of the enormous beaver hat, too big to go into any cabinet.

Surely, these constitute a proud monument for the New Jersey Historical Society.

THE LOCATION OF THE LIBRARY.

From the beginning of the Society there was a decided difference of opinion among its friends as to whether its home should be in Newark or in Trenton. In behalf of the latter place it was argued that as it was *the New Jersey* Historical Society, its headquarters should be in the capital of the State, and, in fact, in the State Capitol. For Newark, it was held that a majority of the members resided in or near that city, and it was confidently promised that they would promptly provide accommodations fitting for the Society's needs and its dignity. At a meeting held at Princeton, on September 4, 1845, the Rev. Dr. Murray offered an amendment to the constitution, providing that "the Library and Deposites of the Society shall be located at Newark." This was laid over until the next meeting, which was held at New Brunswick, November 6, 1845, when the amendment was discussed, amended to read "*for the present* the Library and Deposits of the Society shall be located at Newark," and thus amended was adopted.¹ The Society met again at Trenton, January 15, 1846, when a resolution was offered by Stacy G. Potts, for the appointment of a committee to ask the Legislature for the use of a suitable room in the public buildings in the city of Trenton, for the accommodation of the library of the Society. The friends of Newark ineffectually sought to defeat the resolution, but eventually secured a compromise in the shape of a proviso at the end of the resolution, in the words, "should the Society eventually conclude to locate in Trenton." Messrs. Stacy G. Potts, Henry W. Green

¹ Proceedings, I., 68, 90.

and Thomas J. Stryker were named as the committee, and secured the passage of a joint resolution by the Legislature, offering accommodations in the State House for the Society's library, "provided the said society shall determine at their next annual meeting to locate their library at the seat of government, and elect to use and occupy the same," and the committee so reported, May 7, 1846.¹ Up to this time nothing had been done in Newark toward providing a home for the Society, but at the meeting held at Salem, September 3, 1846, an offer was received from the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County, "tendering to the Society the use of a room, &c., in the Court House at Newark," which "on motion of Rev. D. V. McLean, was laid on the table to be acted on at the January meeting, when the location of the Library, &c., will be determined on"—as the minutes put it. But when the annual meeting was held, on January 21, 1847, after what was evidently an ardent contest the subject was again postponed, 21 yeas to 19 nays, until the ensuing meeting, to be held at Newark.² The victory was with the friends of the latter place. On May 27, 1847, the question of the final location of the library was again deferred, being made the special order for an adjourned meeting, to be held at New Brunswick on June 25 ensuing.³ At this adjourned meeting (June 25, 1847) an offer was received from the Newark Library Association, tendering the free use of the library and lecture rooms in their new edifice, about to be erected, for the Society's permanent occupancy, and on motion of the Rev. Dr. Murray, the offer was accepted. The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County having again offered the Society accommodations in the Court House at Newark, it

¹ *Ibid.*, I., 117-118, 129. The Joint Resolution was approved March 18, 1846. *Pamphlet Laws*, 1846, p. 235.

² *Proceedings*, I., 174; II., 55-56.

³ *Ibid.*, II., 72-73.

was decided to empower the officers and the Newark members of the Executive Committee to arrange for the temporary location of the library and cabinet in the rooms thus generously offered, and this was done. At the same meeting the constitution was amended to provide: "The Library and Cabinet of the Society shall be located in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex."¹ The friends of Trenton as the home of the Society were not yet willing to yield, and at the next meeting, held at Freehold, September 16, 1847, Gen. Garret Dorset Wall gave notice of an amendment to the constitution substituting "Trenton" for "Newark," as the place of deposit for the library, which was laid over under the rules until the ensuing meeting, at Trenton, on January 20, 1848. At this latter meeting the Corresponding Secretary reported that he had caused the Society's books to be removed to a room in the Court House at Newark, "where for the first time they were accessible." The library contained about 650 volumes (126 bought, and 524 given), 300 pamphlets, 800 manuscripts and some maps. An animated discussion was had on Gen. Wall's proposed transfer of the library to Trenton, and it was defeated: Yeas—33, Nays—36.² At the next meeting, at Newark, May 25, 1848, it was announced that the hall in the Newark Library Association's new building on Market street (north side, between Broad and Washington streets) was prepared for the meetings of the Society, and that the room proffered for the Society's library would be ready in a few weeks. Accordingly, the library and cabinet were removed thither during the summer of 1848, and the next Newark meeting of the Society was held in the new quarters, May 17, 1849,³ in what was known as the "Upper Library Hall"—a spacious and pleasant assem-

¹ Ibid., II., 92-93; III., 2.

² Ibid., II., 147; III., 2, 5-6.

³ Ibid., III., 59, 123-124; IV., 1.



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bly room in the rear of the public library, and over the main audience room, known as "Library Hall." A small room between the Library and the "Upper Library Hall" was occupied by the library and cabinet of the Society, and at a later date by the glass cases of the Newark Natural History Society. This same room was the scene of many a forensic debate by members of other literary societies, so that the collections of the Historical Society came to be widely known by the members of kindred associations, in whom, moreover, an interest in its work was naturally aroused.

An unfortunate outcome of this decision in favor of Newark for the location of the library was the alienation of many of the Society's warmest and most prominent friends from the central and southern sections of the State, and although some of them—the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamill and John F. Hageman, among others—many years later admitted that the conclusion was wise under all the circumstances, in the meantime the Society lacked the sympathy and support of some of the most influential gentlemen in the State, who had been cordially interested in our behalf at the outset.¹ This undoubtedly militated against the efforts of the Society to secure the cooperation of the Legislature in various projects for facilitating historical research.²

The Newark friends of the Society were very confident that the rooms in the Newark Library Association's building were to be occupied but a short time ere we should secure a stately and commodious building of our own. As

¹ At the meeting of the Society, at Newark, May 6, 1889, Justice Bradley referred to this controversy. He thought the accumulations and the history of the Society during the past forty years had justified that decision. See *Proceedings*, 2d Series, X., 176. At the same meeting the Rev. Dr. Hamill, the President, said he had voted to locate the library at Trenton, but regarded the decision made by the Society as final. John F. Hageman stated that he had not accepted that decision at the time, but was "a convert now to the idea that the library ought to be located at Newark." *Ibid.*, VIII., 94, X., 177.

² See pp. 16-17, ante.

the years rolled on, however, and that desirable consummation was still far distant, the continued increase in our collections necessitated a removal to more spacious quarters. This was authorized, May 20, 1858, and again, May 19, 1859, the result being that on May 17, 1860, the Society met for the first time in its present rooms, on the third floor of the Newark National Banking Company's building, on the northwest corner of Broad and Bank streets,¹ which was then one of the most substantial, as it was one of the first, fireproof structures in Newark. The rooms were leased for five years, at \$400 per year. The lease has been renewed from time to time, the present rental being \$600. There are three rooms, with shelving (including stacks) for fifteen or twenty thousand volumes. Prior to 1890, the May meetings of the Society were held in the room fronting on Broad street. In that year this room was filled with book-stacks, to accommodate the large additions to the library, and by the kindness of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of New Jersey Freemasons, occupying the fourth floor of the building, the Society has met in May of each year (1890-94) in the Lodge room.²

I have been thus minute in giving the history of the location of the library in Newark, partly as pertaining to the annals of the Society, and partly because of the perennial interest which has always been attached to the subject. When other themes failed to attract a large attendance at our meetings, it has but needed the announcement that a removal of the library from Newark was mooted to secure a crowded audience.

GROWTH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

The rapid and steady increase in the library and collec-

¹ Proceedings, VIII., 116; IX., 3, 22.

² Later meetings of the Society in Newark have been held in Dryden Hall, on the tenth floor of the Prudential Insurance building, on the southwest corner of Broad and Bank streets, that hall—accessible by spacious and convenient elevators—having been generously placed at our disposal by the Insurance Company.

tions of the Society, and along the most important lines, evinced wise management on the part of the founders, and a gratifying cooperation by the citizens of this State. From the beginning, no pains were spared to secure collections of manuscripts from families by whom they had been treasured in some cases for a century or two. Rare books and pamphlets were sought, and special efforts were made to obtain early New Jersey newspaper files. The Rev. Dr. Murray, for the Executive Committee, happily summed up the achievements of four years, at the meeting on January 18, 1849: "We have made a noble commencement as to a library . . . we have collected around us the intelligence of New Jersey, and excited many minds to the investigation of the past, and to the preservation of the present, for the benefit of the future. We are in the full tide of successful experiment."¹ When the Society was ten years old, the Executive Committee, on January 18, 1855, stated: "Scarcely a week passes without a donation of some work to enrich our archives; while our interchanges with kindred associations are continually flowing in upon us. Purchases of rare and appropriate books have been made, and various periodicals and records of events and their localities, and of private biography, have been placed where they will become more valuable as time advances, and may as profitably be resorted to by future chroniclers as are now the Harleian miscellanies, or the quaint memoirs of English pastimes and occurrences by Sir Samuel Pepys."² A year later, again, the Committee took an encouraging view of the progress and prospects of the Society, and invited donations for a Library Fund, or for a Binding Fund.³ A happy thought of Mr. Walter Rutherford was embodied in a resolution, May 15, 1856, to

¹ Ibid. III. 162.

² Ibid. VII. 118.

³ Ibid. VIII. 2.

have the library "thrown open to members of the Society and their friends on the second Wednesday evening of each month, with a view to consultation and conversation upon topics connected with the operations of the Society"—taking up the counties in turn as special themes for the meetings. At least one such conversazione was held, when Hudson County was on the programme, and it seems to have been a pleasant and profitable occasion.¹ No arrangement had yet been made to have the rooms open regularly in the daytime. If a member wished to consult any works in the library he borrowed the key from the custodian and reveled alone and undisturbed among the treasures, and if he so minded borrowed them for greater convenience of examination, sometimes forgetting to return them—a circumstance that led to the adoption of a rule, September 25, 1856, that nothing should be taken from the rooms "without the consent of the Librarian and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and having the same receipted for in the Library."² At the meeting on May 17, 1860, it was announced that "through the liberality of a warm friend of the Society, and additional subscriptions from a few of the members, a fund had been provided . . . to meet the charge for the rent, and allow of a small appropriation annually toward the incidental expenses of the library."³ The removal of the library in 1860 to the new rooms⁴ calling for a change in the management, it was decided at this meeting to replace the Committee on Fire

¹ *Ibid.*, VIII., 35, 44.

² *Ibid.*, 36, 35 (43).

³ *Ibid.*, IX., 25. Miss Rutherford, of Eastridge, Hudson county, contributed for several years one-half of the rent of the library, besides giving to the fund for the purchase of books.—*Ibid.*, IV., 164. The Society has always had equally liberal friends. In recent years one of the present (1898) officers gave \$500 annually for two or three years toward the salary of the librarian, besides even more generous contributions for the Society's work in other directions. It would be a great pleasure to me, as well as to the members generally, were I at liberty to mention the names of this and other of our benefactors.

⁴ Still Occupied in 1898.

Proof Building, and the Committee on Purchases, by a new Standing Committee on Library, and Messrs. Walter Ruth-
erfurd, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Jr., and Ezra A.
Carman were appointed.¹ The members of the Committee
gave a great deal of personal attention and labor to the
work of arranging and cataloguing the books, pamphlets,
newspapers and manuscripts, besides contributing largely
to the expenses of the library, but the work increased so
rapidly that on January 18, 1866, they reported that they
were unable longer to attend to it in person, and asked for
authority—which was given—to employ from time to time
a competent person to complete the cataloguing and ar-
ranging of the pamphlets and manuscripts.² During the
ensuing July, August, September and October the rooms
were kept open daily, in charge of two competent assist-
ants, who carried on the needed library work. In the fol-
lowing winter—1866-1867—the rooms were opened for
weekly evening receptions, a feature that proved pleasant
and profitable.³ Again in the summer of 1867 an assistant
librarian was employed, and the rooms were kept open six
hours each week to the members and to strangers properly
introduced. A like arrangement was made in the follow-
ing year, the rooms being open until October 1, after
which Col. Swords, the Treasurer, made a point of being
present certain hours each day, so that the collections were
accessible to the members and visitors. In reporting this
fact, May 20, 1869, the Committee on Library again ad-
verted to the importance of a permanent librarian in con-
stant charge of the rooms. The expenses were still borne
by private subscriptions from a few of the members.
“Located as the library was in Newark by the vote of the
Newark members, they should feel bound,” the Committee

¹ *Ibid.*, IX., 29.

² *Ibid.*, IX., 58, 76, 135, 153; X., 70-71; 2d Series, I., 21.

³ *Ibid.*, 2d Series, I., 4.

urged, "to prove the propriety of the measure by fully supporting it, now that it is here and attained to a magnitude that renders it not only creditable to the Society, but also a feature of the city, of which as citizens they should be proud."¹ In 1870 one of the rooms was leased to the Newark Board of Trade, for joint occupancy with the Society, and as Col. Swords was Secretary of that body this ensured his regular attendance in the rooms, which were therefore regularly open while this arrangement continued, or until the summer of 1875.² An excellent suggestion was embodied in the Committee's report, January 16, 1873. "It is difficult," they say, "to imagine anything of a documentary character not included within the scope of the Society's operations, organized, as it is, 'to discover, procure and preserve' whatever may serve to illustrate our history. The pamphlet, the circular, the handbill, the advertisement, issued for private ends or to promulgate the views and doings of parties or associations: the newspaper of the day with its countless references to persons, things and events, the transactions of the market or the exchange, all constitute links in that wondrous chain upon which the future hangs. Every member, therefore, is called upon to add to our collections things new as well as old."³ The plan of depending upon special subscriptions for the library was discontinued in 1874, it having been found impracticable to renew them. Since then the General Fund has been charged with all expenditures connected with the library.⁴ As means and opportunity offered, the work of cataloguing was carried on; in 1874 the large and valuable collection of maps (many of them original drawings) was arranged, numbered and indexed, and a new catalogue of the library

¹ Ibid., 2d Series, I., 34, 51, 63, 143.

² Ibid., II., 102; III., 99; IV., 52, 128.

³ Ibid., III., 52-53. See also IV., 125.

⁴ Ibid., III., 162; see also VI., 4, 6, 67, 70, 88-90, 113, 118, 123.

was begun, which was completed during the winter of 1874-5, as to the bound volumes on the shelves, and considerably advanced with regard to the pamphlets.¹ The great importance of some of our historical documents led to their exhibition at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, where they attracted deserved attention.² The hope was expressed by the Committee on Library, January 18, 1877, that the catalogue, then nearly finished, would be printed—a desire still unsatisfied.³ The unwise plan had been adopted in the early years of the Society of binding pamphlets in volumes, mostly under the convenient but meaningless title of “Miscellaneous,” and it was principally for this purpose that the Committee renewed the suggestion, May 17, 1877, that a Binding Fund would be desirable.⁴ Such a Fund is certainly needed for the binding of newspapers, books and valuable pamphlets. Some years ago Judge Ricord adopted the plan of arranging the pamphlets in neat cloth covered cases, with appropriately lettered paper labels on the back, which is a much more satisfactory method than that of binding them in volumes. Daniel T. Clark, who had been employed as assistant librarian for some time, having completed the catalogue of books and pamphlets, now compiled an index to the manuscripts,⁵ giving every name mentioned in them, the index being arranged in the form of large scrap-books. This index may be of value to the genealogist when the day comes that the manuscripts are readily accessible. Its use otherwise is not apparent, but it represents a vast amount of painstaking labor on the part of Mr. Clark, who followed closely in the footsteps of Samuel H. Congar in his zealous investigations concerning the history of old

¹ Ibid., IV., 4, 8, 51.

² Ibid., IV., 156, 164; V., 3.

³ Ibid., IV., 169.

⁴ Ibid., V., 6.

⁵ Ibid., V., 48, 115, 166.

Newark families. His services were dispensed with in 1879, the duties being gratuitously discharged by Col. Swords, the Treasurer.¹ At the meeting at Newark, May 20, 1880, the Committee reported "with very great satisfaction the prospering condition of the library and collections. Never in the history of the Society have its attractions, in this regard, met with greater appreciation, or its rooms been so much resorted to as at present. These rooms being so constantly open and accessible to the members, and others who seek for information in our wealth of historic lore, are daily resorted to, in a greater degree perhaps than ever before. . . . In the department of biographical and genealogical research, the acquisitions of the Society have been unusually successful, and it is in this department that most of those who visit the rooms of the Library find their interest and occupation."² The great increase in the growth of the library at length made it imperatively necessary to have the rooms in charge of a permanent Librarian, and, as already stated, Judge Frederick W. Ricord was elected to that office at the annual meeting at Trenton, January 20, 1881.³ This step was made practicable by the liberal responses made to a new appeal for special contributions toward the support of the library, and the result was immediately apparent in a marked improvement wrought by the new Librarian, in "the arrangement and appearance of the books in the different apartments."⁴ The rooms were now opened daily, from 10 a. m. to

¹ *Ibid.*, VI., 70.

² *Ibid.*, VI., 87.

³ *Ibid.*, VI., 122.

⁴ *Ibid.*, VI., 135. At the next annual meeting, at Trenton, January 21, 1882, the Committee on Library reported having received from twenty-seven members subscriptions amounting to \$855 towards the Library Fund.—*Ibid.*, VII., 4. On May 18, 1882, the Committee reported that in response to a circular sent out in February, inviting subscriptions to the same fund, six contributions had been received, amounting to \$235. It was desired to raise \$1,500 annually for this purpose.—*Ibid.*, VII., 64. The circular is printed in full, in connection with the report. See also VIII., 8.





Gen. WILLIAM S. STRYKER.

5 p. m., and visitors invariably found in Judge Ricord a courteous and accomplished gentleman, studiously attentive to respond to their wishes for instruction or to gratify their curiosity by displaying the varied treasures on the shelves or walls or in the cabinets. Under his fostering care the library grew apace. He made an entirely new card catalogue of the pamphlets, and began one on the same plan for the bound volumes. Said the Committee on Library, in their report at Trenton, January 25, 1887:

It is a gratifying fact that the value of our collections of books, pamphlets and manuscripts is daily becoming more widely known. Visitors to our rooms for the purpose of making historical researches are more numerous, and information relative to titles, genealogies and boundary lines, which our Archives alone can furnish, is now constantly sought from all parts of the State. This information is always promptly and cheerfully furnished without any expense, to everyone who seeks it. Our rules forbid access to our collections to no one, and it is the belief of your Committee that the exercise of this kind of liberality not only meets with the approval of each member of the Society, but is most productive of good to our people and best calculated to enhance the value of our institution in the estimation of every citizen of the State.¹

The increase in the library occasioned an *embarrasement du riches*, as the Committee was obliged to report at the next meeting (May 19, 1887, at Newark): "The success which has attended the work of our Society finds us, at last, in a position when much of our treasure is comparatively useless, and most of that portion of it which should meet our eyes upon occasions like this, must be packed away in closets or otherwise almost entirely out of view. . . . The flattering prospect of soon possessing a building of our own has induced your Committee to postpone the erection of the shelving so much needed for the accommodation of at least one thousand volumes, which are at present almost inaccessible."² The postponement of the new building, however, led the Committee to fill the floor of the assembly room, facing

¹ Ibid., IX., 110.

² Ibid., IX., 131-2.

Broad street, with book-shelves before the end of the year, to accommodate the ever-increasing stock of books and pamphlets.¹ Judge Ricord also introduced a new feature, in gathering from the members of the Society autobiographical material and photographs, which now form an interesting department in our collections.²

SOME STATISTICS.

The growth of the library is shown by the following statistics reported to the Society from time to time:

	Total Bound Volumes.	Total Pamphlets.	Total. Manuscripts.
1848	650	300	800
1849	1000	50 vols	950
1850	1163	509	
1855	2000	2265	
1860	2514	3420	
1865	3354	5499	
1881	5,700		
1885	7,491	1674	additions, 1880-84
1890	13,486	11660	" 1885-90
1895	15,645	5603	" 1891-95

A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE SOCIETY.

Although the Society was pleasantly and commodiously situated in the rooms first provided in 1848, in the Newark Library Association's building, it was felt to be of the greatest importance for its future and permanent welfare that it should, at the earliest practicable date, secure a fire-proof home of its own. Moreover, the Newark friends of the Society considered themselves morally bound to do what in them lay to that end, in view of the assurances which had been given when a majority of the members had voted in favor of locating the library in Newark.³ The subject was first formally broached at the meeting on May

³ Ibid., X., 11.

⁴ Ibid., X., 14; XIII., 72. The accumulations of books so overwhelmed our limited quarters that in the winter of 1897-98 several wagon-loads were carried away and stored until such time as a new building should be provided for the library.

¹ See Proceedings, 2d Series, I., 143.

20, 1852—four years after the question of location had been finally settled—when Mr. Lucius D. Baldwin suggested that “it was manifest from the constantly increasing value of the library, manuscripts and other property, a fire proof building should be secured at as early a day as practicable.” Mr. James Gore King offered a resolution: “That a special committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency and the cost of erecting a suitable fire-proof edifice for the reception of the library and other property of the Society, and that they be authorized to confer with the municipal authorities on the subject.” He spoke earnestly in favor of the project, and said “he stood ready to perform whatever might be his duty in the premises.” President Charles King, of Columbia College, remarked that “the Historical Society of New Jersey had found a home—an agreeable home, in Newark, and such a building as that proposed would render its sojourn here still pleasanter and more productive of beneficial results. It could not be doubted that a city so renowned for its intelligence and enterprise would promptly cooperate with the members of the Society in rearing an edifice that would redound to its honor.” Chief Justice Green, Richard S. Field and the President, ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, supported the resolution, which was adopted, and Messrs. Lucius D. Baldwin, Peter S. Duryee and John P. Jackson were appointed the committee.¹ At the next meeting, September 8, 1852, they reported that a suitable lot and edifice could be secured for about \$8,000. The President and John R. Weeks were added to the Committee, which were authorized to procure subscriptions, and, when a sufficient sum should be subscribed, to purchase a site and report a plan of the proposed building, at the next meeting.² Nothing having been accomplished in the ensuing four months, the Soci-

¹ Proceedings VI., 68, 70-71 (20, 22-23).

² Ibid., 99, 100.

ety, on January 20, 1853, requested the Committee "to proceed immediately to raise the necessary funds, by subscription."¹ Mr. L. D. Baldwin reported at the next meeting, May 19, 1853, that the Committee "was originally appointed merely to report on the propriety and feasibility of the plan, a duty which they had performed," and he thought it better that the collection of funds should be assigned to a new committee—which was done, Messrs. James G. King, Mahlon Dickerson, Peter S. Duryee, Wm. Nelson Wood, Richard S. Field, Stacy G. Potts and the Rev. A. B. Paterson being appointed.² The Committee immediately addressed circulars to the members and others interested; the chairman subscribed \$500, and agreed to double it if necessary, and three other subscriptions were received, amounting to \$350, when the Committee reported to the Society, January 19, 1854. A severe loss had been sustained, in the interval, by the deaths of James Gore King and Mahlon Dickerson; William P. Robeson and Dudley S. Gregory were appointed to succeed them. It was voted, at the same time, that measures be taken to collect the unpaid dues of members, and that the amount collected be added to the subscriptions for the purchase of a site for a fire proof building.³ At the next meeting, held at Newark, May 18, 1854, Mr. Peter S. Duryee reported that the Committee, after consultation with the officers of the Society, and others, had purchased a lot, 30x113 feet, on the north side of Park Church Place (now West Park street), one hundred feet west of Broad street, for \$2,500, and that the subscriptions to the fund were already sufficient to pay for it.⁴ The original subscription list contains the following names and amounts:

¹ Ibid., 163.

² Ibid., VII., 4.

³ Ibid., 52-53.

⁴ The lot is part of a large tract purchased by the Trustees of the Park Presbyterian Congregation in Newark, in 1849. This lot was conveyed by said Trustees.

Caleb O. Halsted, New York.	\$100
James G. King, Hudson county	500
David A. Hayes, Newark.	250
Helen Stuyvesant, New York.	50
Lewis M. Rutherford, New York.	25
Jacob D. Vermilyae, Newark.	50
Richard T. Haines, Elizabethtown.	50
Marcus L. Ward, Newark.	50
John Kennedy, Belleville.	25
John R. Weeks, Newark.	250
Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Newark.	50
James B. Pinneo, Newark.	50
Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark.	50
Matthias W. Day, Newark	50
Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City.	250
Henry G. Darey, Newark.	50
Nehemiah Perry, Newark.	50
John Rutherford, Hudson county.	50
Caleb H. Shipman, Newark.	100
Peter S. Duryee, Newark.	250
William Rankin, Newark.	100
Thos. H. Stephens, Newark.	50

\$2,450

The Committee reported January 18, 1855, that the subscriptions amounted to \$2,535. The purchase price, with interest, was \$2,565.49, but the owner accepted \$2,535 in full satisfaction. Arrearages of dues subsequently collected, \$166, had been added to the fund, but as this sum was never increased, it was transferred to the Library Fund, by vote of the Society, May 17, 1860.¹ No further progress having made with the Building Fund, on motion of Mr. Peter S. Duryee the Society resolved, May 15, 1856,

That "a Special Committee be appointed by the Chair, and authorized to make such disposition of the lot of ground belonging to the Society on Park Church Place, by sale, exchange or otherwise, as they may think most

by deed dated Sept. 30, 1851, to Matthew Ely, for \$1800; and by Ely to William Rankin, by deed dated May 21, 1852, for \$2000; and by William Rankin and wife to New Jersey Historical Society, by deed dated January 16, 1855, for \$2500. See Essex County Deeds, X 7, p. 24; Z 7, p. 361; 207, p. 55. These conveyances are in fee, without limitations, restrictions or conditions of any kind.

¹ Proceedings, VII., 87-88, 121; IX., 23; 2d Series, III., 5-6.

advantageous for the Society, and likely to facilitate and promote the erection of a suitable building for its occupation; it being understood that no sale is to be made of the property unless the amount realized is at once invested in another site equally desirable for the purposes of the Society."

The opinion was expressed that the lot was worth \$3,000 at this time, and that an exchange might be advantageously made for a lot elsewhere (presumably less valuable). Messrs. Duryee, Henry G. Darcy, Lucius D. Baldwin, David A. Hayes and William A. Whitehead were appointed the Committee.¹ Nothing having been done in the meantime, at the next meeting, held at Trenton, Mr. C. C. Haven suggested the transfer of the library to Trenton,² but no heed was taken of this. At the following meeting, at Newark, May 21, 1857, the Special Committee was authorized to negotiate with the Park Presbyterian Church for the joint construction of a building suitable for the purposes of the Society, and for a lecture room for the Church.³ When the Society met at Trenton, January 20, 1859, nothing had yet been accomplished toward securing a fire-proof building, and in the absence of practical assistance at home it was voted to memorialize Congress—at the suggestion of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin—to appropriate public lands "to the several States, for the benefit of their respective Historical and Antiquarian Societies."⁴ At the ensuing meeting, May 19, 1859, another plan was mooted—to raise sufficient funds by subscription and by mortgage, to erect a building upon the lot owned by the Society.⁵ This came to nought, and a year later the Committee on Library was authorized to lease the lot, for not more than five years.⁶ The Committee reported, January 17, 1861, that no lessee had been found, and ex-

¹ Ibid., First Series, VIII., 35.

² Ibid., VIII., 54.

³ Ibid., VIII., 62.

⁴ Ibid., VIII., 137, 141.

⁵ Ibid., VIII., 150.

⁶ Ibid., IX., 29.

pressed the hope that it would be still found practicable to erect a fire-proof building upon the site.¹ It was resolved, at the meeting of the Society in Newark, May 21, 1863, to make another appeal to the members and to the citizens of the State at large for means to erect a suitable building on the West Park street lot, and the project was also revived of asking Congress to grant public lands in aid of Historical Societies.² The Executive Committee, however, reported at the next meeting, January 21, 1864, that "although approving cordially of both measures, they had not deemed it advisable for several reasons to engage, as yet, in the work" proposed, but intended doing so at an early day.³ This excellent intention having slept for three years, the Committee recommended, January 17, 1867, that the subject be devolved upon the Committee on Library, who should be "authorized and empowered to make such disposition of the lot belonging to the Society, in the City of Newark, either by leasing the same for a term of years or by absolute sale thereof, as they may deem most for the interest of the Society; it being understood that the rent realized, should it be leased, shall be considered part of the Library Fund, and that the proceeds arising from its sale, shall be invested in United States or other satisfactory securities and the interest thereon be appropriated to the same Fund, to be expended for the preservation, improvement and extension of the library."⁴ At the next meeting of the Society the Committee on Library reported that they did "not think it advisable to sell the property before another effort is made to erect thereon a fire-proof building for the occupancy of the Society; and as a willingness has been manifested by some gentlemen to contrib-

¹ *Ibid.*, 60.

² *Ibid.*, 153.

³ *Ibid.*, 163.

⁴ *Ibid.*, X., 3.

ute liberally to a fund for the purpose, the Committee hope that the project may receive the attention it merits from all interested in the Society's success." No opportunity had offered for leasing the site.¹ At the same meeting a subscription was commenced for a building fund,² but nothing came of it, and a year and a half later, or on January 21, 1869, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, a resolution was adopted looking toward the erection of a building on the site in conjunction with the Newark Library Association, or any other of the literary institutions of Newark.³ Like its predecessors, this project also came to nought, and as other Committees had not succeeded, it was referred to the Finance Committee, January 19, 1871, to consider the propriety of leasing or otherwise occupying the building site.⁴ Mr. Whitehead never lost sight of the project so dear to his heart, and on May 16, 1872, he reminded the Society that it had owned a site for seventeen years, which had increased four-fold in value, and it was time a building was erected upon it. He thought it would be well to obtain information as to the probable cost of such a structure, in case any of the members should be disposed to combine and subscribe the requisite amount. On his motion, therefore, the Society with cheerful unanimity voted "that the Committee on the Library be authorized and requested to obtain plans and estimates for a suitable building for the occupancy of the Society, to be erected on the lot in West Park street, and report at the next meeting."⁵ It was not until a year later that the Committee reported having "obtained a rough plan for the improvement of the lot in West Park street, designed to exhibit its capacity and how it may best be

¹ *Ibid.*, 25.

² *Ibid.*, 28.

³ *Ibid.*, 93, 95.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 142; *II.*, 100, 104

⁵ *Ibid.*, *III.*, 5.

utilized for our purposes."¹ In the meantime, however, an offer was received for leasing the lot, and on January 3, 1874, the Committee on Finance reported having leased the site for five years from April 1, 1874, at \$400 per annum, a neat brick building to be erected by the lessee.²

The subject of securing a suitable home of its own for the Society, was apparently regarded as having been finally disposed of by this action in leasing the lot which had been bought for the purpose nineteen years before, and it was nine years later ere the theme was again broached. At the annual meeting at Trenton, on January 18, 1883, Mr. Samuel H. Hunt, of Newton, made some impromptu remarks upon "the advantages likely to be gained by the erection of a building for the Society," in which he was supported by the Rev. Dr. Mott and the Corresponding Secretary, William A. Whitehead, after which the subject was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.³ A year later, "a communication from Mr. Leonard Gray, of Newark, offering \$12,000 for the Society's lot on West Park street, in that city, was, after some debate, referred to the Executive Committee, with power."⁴ The Committee reported, May 14, 1884, that the offer had been declined, and the lease renewed, on favorable terms. "Certain plans were in contemplation, looking to the erection of a permanent home for the Society's valuable collections, but they had not as yet taken definite shape."⁵ When the Society met again at Trenton, on January 15, 1885, and nothing was heard about the proposed new building, Mr. Hunt, who was familiar with the work of historical societies, and who had traversed the

¹ *Ibid.*, 99.

² *Ibid.*, III., 141.

³ *Proceedings*, 2d Series, VII., 124.

⁴ *Ibid.*, VIII., 9.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 49.

State repeatedly, revived the subject he had presented two years before, and offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth the necessity of a building for the safe keeping of the Society's manuscripts and valuable books, suggesting that either Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton or Trenton would be suitable for the location of the library, and asking "offers from those cities, with reference to the erection of a suitable building, detached and fire-proof, and the establishment of the Society in the city chosen."¹ There was some discussion, in the course of which regret was expressed that the long-promised building had not been erected in Newark, and the suggestion was made that possibly this action might stimulate the Newark friends to positive action. The resolution was then adopted. The printed Proceedings do not disclose any action in the direction indicated, but when the Society met at Trenton two years later (January 25, 1887), Mr. James Neilson, of New Brunswick, suggested that perhaps rooms could be secured in the new State House, then in process of construction, at Trenton.² At the same meeting the Executive Committee was empowered to sell or improve (with a view to leasing) the real estate on West Park street.³ At the ensuing meeting, at Newark, May 19, 1887, the Committee reported having carefully considered the subject, and that the sale of the lot would be a damage to the well being of the Society.

The prospect of erecting upon it a suitable building was carefully considered. . . . The Committee believe that it is expedient to erect a fire-proof building on the lot owned by the Society. They believe that it is practicable to build a structure, commodious, easy and inviting of access, and worthily expressive of the classic name of the New Jersey Historical Society. The plan proposed for the building will also furnish apartments, the rent of which will yield a revenue to the Society sufficient to meet its expenses, and an annual surplus to be expended for books much needed

¹ Ibid., VIII., 106.

² Ibid., IX., 111.

³ Ibid., 123.

for the library, which cannot be had except by purchase. They are encouraged also to believe that the funds now in its treasury, supplemented by amounts, some of which are already pledged, will be found to be sufficient for the purpose. In now reporting progress they commend this important matter, so vital to the welfare of the Society, to the aid and sympathy of its members, in the hope and expectation that at the annual meeting in January next they may report a building in progress of construction and approaching completion.¹

A plan was submitted at this meeting, which was examined with interest and positive enthusiasm, as giving definite promise of the realization of the hope, which had been entertained ever since the library had been fixed in Newark, forty years before. This design contemplated the erection of a fire-proof building, with cellar, basement (for storing public documents and other books little used); first floor (for library, cabinets and pictures), and second floor (for assembly room, or to be leased for lodge rooms, etc.). A new plan was prepared in January, 1888, and exhibited at the meeting that month in Trenton, when the Executive Committee reported that "the hope is cherished by the Committee that the measures now in progress will result in the construction of a building of approved construction which will meet the wants of the Society, and at the same time afford a revenue sufficient to meet its financial needs." The Committee on Library, however, was less sanguine, and in its report the same day remarked: "Your Committee greeted with delight the resolutions of the Society, at its last annual meeting, to erect for its use a fire-proof building, and believed that the action then taken would ere this have produced some results. Thus far no very decisive action has been taken, beyond that of soliciting sub-

¹ Ibid., IX., 133. At a meeting of the Committee, March 30, 1887, Messrs. George A. Halsey, Frederick W. Ricord, Nathaniel Niles, Josiah Collins Pumpelly and James Neilson were appointed a sub-committee to raise funds, and Messrs. Ricord, George A. Halsey and Dr. Stephen Wickes a sub-committee on plans for the new building. Franklin Murphy was added to the latter committee, January 13, 1888. The Executive Committee voted, February 13, 1888, "that the Librarian be authorized to raise the money."—*MS. Minutes Executive Committee*.

scriptions for the erection of the building." To hasten action, if possible, the Committee adopted another resolution urging that "efficient action should no longer be delayed in this important matter."¹ Nothing having been accomplished during the following year, when the Society next met at Trenton, January 22, 1889, Mr. Nathaniel Niles offered a resolution requesting the Executive Committee "to consider the expediency of securing a room in the new State House Extension for the accommodation of the New Jersey Historical Society, and its collections," which was adopted, after an animated discussion.² Mr. Niles offered this resolution not of his own motion, but as an act of courtesy to a member who wished the subject considered. The Committee felt that the suggestion possibly presaged definite action toward the end intimated, and promptly met (a week later) to give the movement its quietus. At this meeting of the Committee it was resolved to be inexpedient and unwise to remove the library to the State House at Trenton, because: 1st, the constitution said the library should be located in Newark; 2d, it was not certain but that in a few years the Society might be crowded out of the State House; 3d, a removal from Newark, "whose citizens have watched over the institution with fostering care, would be, in our opinion, disastrous to the future growth and development, if not to the very existence of the Society;" 4th, "the removal would be a breach of faith with those numerous benefactors, including the honored founders of the Society, who have made special subscriptions and gifts of money and a lot of land, with a view of erecting a suitable Library building in Newark for the institution, and upon that condition, . . . and which we cannot legally or honorably hold, but must forfeit, if the Library and its rich treasures should be re-

¹ Ibid., X., 3, 12, 16.

² Ibid., 44, 97, 121, 123, 131.

moved to Trenton or any other place.”¹ The Committee, in reporting these resolutions to the Society, May 16, 1889, also stated: “Plans are already made for the erection of a suitable building on our own ground. . . . The Committee feels assured that it is practicable to erect a permanent building for our use on the lot held for so many years² on West Park street. . . . The Committee is encouraged to believe that the funds in the hands of the Society, together with subscriptions conditionally pledged, are nearly sufficient for this. This Committee presented these considerations two years since, May 19, 1887. A deep sense of our needs impelled them to do so. It is a measure vital to the welfare and the perpetuity of the institution.”³ To expedite the long-desired consummation, another resolution was thereupon adopted, “That the Executive Committee of the Society be empowered and urged to proceed without further delay, in the work of securing the necessary funds and in the erection of such an edifice.”⁴ Nothing further was done by the Committee, but it reported, January 28, 1890: “If we had a fireproof building of our own we have the assurance that very many important collections of papers would be placed in our

¹ So far as the records of the Society show, the subscriptions for the purchase of the West Park street lot were not conditional in any way. Nor is there any condition in the deed. The statement above was founded on a misapprehension in this regard, which has been quite general. The extracts which have been cited from the Proceedings show, moreover, that in the lifetime and upon the motion of many of the contributors toward the purchase, the question was repeatedly mooted of selling the lot and applying the proceeds to the purposes of the Society.

² Since January, 1855.

³ Proceedings, 2d Series, X., 172-4. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, Feb. 23, 1889, the sub-committee appointed March 30, 1887, reported “plans for a structure which would be adequate to meet the needs of the Society and at a cost which the funds on hand and the subscriptions pledged will warrant. It was agreed to take measures for the construction of a library building on or about April 1, 1889, or as soon thereafter as practicable.” Messrs. Robert F. Ballantine, F. W. Ricord, Franklin Murphy, Dr. Stephen Wickes and George A. Halsey were appointed a committee to “revise the plans, contract for the building, and to take all necessary measures in forwarding the construction of the building during the coming summer.”—*MS. Minutes Executive Committee*.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 177.

custody. With such a building the scope of the Society could be greatly extended; its opportunities for doing more work be greatly increased. Nearly seven thousand dollars has been pledged toward the erection of such a building in Newark; and we have strong hopes that the whole of the required sum will be secured during the coming year."¹ This report elicited an animated discussion, and several propositions looking toward the desired end. Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, of Morris Plains, the President of the Washington Association, owning the Washington Headquarters, at Morristown, remarked that the charter of that Association provided that a site might be given to the New Jersey Historical Society, on the grounds at Morristown. He suggested that the Society should sell its lot in Newark and invest the proceeds, with such other funds as might be available, in the erection of a fire proof building adjoining the Headquarters. If this were agreed to by the Society, he and Mr. Edmund D. Halsey (an influential officer of the Washington Association, and one of the most zealous and efficient members this Society ever had) would guarantee the additional sum needed for the purpose—fire proof rooms for the exclusive use of the Historical Society's collections, and rooms for the joint use of the Society and the Association for business and social purposes. The proposition provoked so much objection on the part of the Newark friends of the Society that Mr. Roberts, observing "that it evidently was not acceptable,"

¹ Ibid., XL, 7. This movement was mainly the result of the efforts of Judge Ricord, the Treasurer and Librarian, who labored zealously and for a time with a sanguine spirit. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, January 14, 1893, Mr. Ballantine reported that the sub-committee had not met, but had subscriptions amounting to \$13,000, from nine persons, all contingent, besides \$2,000 bequeathed by William A. Whitehead, payable when needed to make the final payment on the building. On May 2, 1894, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts was added to the sub-committee on building, in place of George A. Halsey, deceased.—*MS. Minutes Executive Committee*. Most of the \$13,000 subscribed was pledged by Messrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Franklin Murphy, William C. Wallace and George A. Halsey. All the subscriptions were contingent on \$25,000 being raised.

promptly withdrew it.¹ In connection with the Executive Committee's report on the subject of building on the West Park street lot, in Newark, it having been suggested that it would be desirable to have a vacant space on the west side, the Committee was empowered, May 15, 1890, to purchase the additional land. It was intimated at the same meeting that possibly the triangular plot immediately north of Trinity Church, on Broad street, Newark, might be given by the city for the erection of an Historical Society

¹ The following proceedings of the Executive Committee, never before reported to the Society, or published, are of interest in this connection:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. J. Historical Society held in the Society's Library Room on Wednesday, 16th July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., such meeting being duly called under authority of the Chairman. Present—Dr. S. H. Pennington in the chair, Messrs. Theodore F. Randolph, Hugh Bowne, Dr. R. K. Rodgers, Peter S. Duryee, N. N. Halsted, R. S. Swords, L. Spencer Goble, of Finance Committee, Mr. George A. Halsey, Mr. Lidgerwood. On motion of Mr. N. N. Halsted, Mr. Swords was appointed Secretary pro tempore.

"Mr. Randolph stated the object of the meeting, being to communicate the fact that himself with Messrs. George A. Halsey, N. N. Halsted and W. V. Lidgerwood had purchased at public sale the house at Morristown known as the Head Quarters of General Washington in 1777—for the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, which they were desirous of preventing falling into hands that may change its character and pervert it to base uses such as a Lager Beer Saloon, and to have the building preserved as an Historical Memento, and become the property of the N. J. Historical Society, and add much to its material interests. He was followed by Messrs. Lidgerwood and Halsted who gave their reasons for their movement in the matter.

"Mr. Randolph proposed that the Society should make a State matter of it, and issue 500 shares of one hundred dollars each and endeavor to dispose of the same, and purchase the property at Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, holding the balance as a fund to keep the property in repair and good condition.

"After some discussion, Mr. L. Spencer Goble, of the Finance Committee, moved the following:

"WHEREAS, the property known as the Washington Head Quarters, located at Morristown, N. J., has been recently purchased by Messrs. Randolph, Halsey, Lidgerwood and Halsted, for the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars; and

"WHEREAS, the purchasers express their willingness to transfer their property to the New Jersey Historical Society, at its cost to them, thus carrying out their purpose in the purchase;

"*Be it Resolved*, That the Executive and Finance Committees of the New Jersey Historical Society be authorized to issue 500 shares of stock of \$100 each in the name of the 'Washington Association of the New Jersey Historical Society,' and that the proceeds of subscription, as rapidly as received, shall be applied as follows: first, to payment upon the property; and second, to providing a fund for its maintenance in perpetuation."

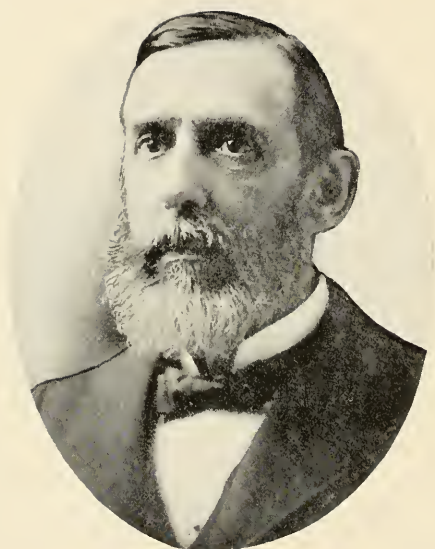
"Which was carried unanimously. Col. Swords moved that the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to give notice of a meeting of the Society to be held at Morristown for the third Thursday of September next in his discretion. Carried. On motion the meeting then adjourned."

building, and a special committee was appointed to look into the matter. Both of these propositions proved futile.¹

From the beginning of both institutions there had been a close intimacy between the Historical Society and the Newark Library Association, nearly all the officers and directors of the latter being more or less active in the former. When the Free Public Library of Newark, supported by public taxation, was established, the old Library Association found itself without a *raison d'être*. It had acquired at a large expense the property formerly of the Park Presbyterian Church, on West Park street, and had a library of about 30,000 volumes. The Free Public Library leased the property, and acquired the books as a nucleus for its collection. There was some negotiation relative to the purchase of the property by the city, but this ultimately fell through. In the meantime, the Library Association having practically ceased its functions, many of its more active members thoughtfully considered its future. Mr. L. Spencer Goble was a director in the Association, and for many years had been a member of the Finance and other Committees of the Historical Society. He suggested that an effort be made to acquire by donation or purchase the stock of the Library Association, for the Historical Society. In this way the original objects of the founders of the former would be carried out, and the Society would acquire at nominal cost a creditable and permanent home.² For some reason the project was never broached publicly, and in fact was practically dropped by Mr. Goble and the other gentlemen whom he had consulted on the subject. At the annual meeting of the Society, at Trenton, January 23, 1894, it was for the first time formally presented to the Society by Mr. Charles Bradley, who (through Mr. William R. Weeks) offered a resolution calling for the appoint-

¹ Ibid., May, 1890, pp. 3-4; XI., 115.

² Mr. Goble explained the plan very fully to the writer, on February 22, 1892.



ERNEST E. COE.

ment of a committee of five to ascertain and report on what terms, if any, the spacious and handsome building of the Newark Library Association could be bought for the Society. This was adopted, and Messrs. Charles Bradley, L. Spencer Goble, William R. Weeks, William Nelson and Garret D. W. Vroom were appointed the Committee.¹ Under the earnest leadership of the energetic chairman, the Committee lost no time in getting to work. It was ascertained that there were about 1300 shares of stock of the Library Association outstanding, held by about 400 persons, the par value being \$25. Through personal solicitation 34 stockholders agreed to donate 147 shares to the Society, and 39 stockholders sold 105 shares at par. Circulars were sent to all the stockholders, explaining the object of the Committee, and a prompt and favorable response was elicited. To promote the success of the project it was voted, May 17, 1894, to give a Life Membership in the Society for every share of the stock mentioned donated to the Society. At this meeting Messrs. Ernest E. Coe and Francis M. Tichenor were added to the Committee.² By the following January the Society had acquired 113 shares of the stock, and in recognition of its interest Mr. Ernest E. Coe was elected a member of the Board of Directors, as a representative of this Society.³ It is confidently believed

¹ Proceedings, 2d Series. XIII., 12.

² *Ibid.*, XIII., 68-69.

³ *Ibid.*, 130-131. In January, 1896, Mr. Charles Bradley was elected one of the Directors. When the annual meeting of stockholders of the Newark Library Association was about to be held, in January, 1898, the New Jersey Historical Society owned more than one-third of the stock, and asked for a proportional representation in the Board of Directors, by the election of four members on the Board. There were some conferences to that end, but the gentlemen who had controlled the Board for many years declared that it would be indelicate for them to suggest to any two of their associates to retire, but if this Society could secure two vacancies they would be perfectly willing to elect four representatives of the Society on the Board; otherwise, they would vote to re-elect the old Board. The Society's representatives thereupon decided to nominate nine members of the Board of Directors. When the stockholders' meeting was held, the ticket nominated by the Society received a small majority of all the votes cast. The Directors' ticket contained thirteen names (including Messrs. Bradley and Coe, who were also on

by the gentlemen in charge of the movement that it will result in securing for this Society the property of the Newark Library Association.

The magnificent temple erected by Sir Christopher Wren makes a fitting setting to the other monuments enshrined within its walls. They have been drawn thither because the home was worthy of them, and so architect and sculptor have been instrumental in creating the atmosphere of hero worship, of Divine worship, which affects every visitor within those sacred walls. The priceless treasures bestowed upon the New Jersey Historical Society during the last half century are worthy of a home of their own, where they will be secure from loss, will be accessible to every student, and where there will be ample room not only for what we have, but for what we hope to receive hereafter. Such a home, provided by the generosity of one man, of a dozen men, or of a hundred, would be a worthy and enduring monument to their liberality. It

the other ticket), and these all received an equal number of votes. The result was that only the nine members nominated in behalf of this Society received a majority of all the votes, and they alone were elected, leaving four vacancies. The Directors elected were: Charles Bradley, Ernest E. Coe, Theodore Coe, William H. Corbin, John R. Hardin, James E. Howell, Cyrus Peck, Chandler W. Riker, Francis M. Tichenor. At this writing (July, 1898), the Historical Society owns 550 of the 1289 shares of stock in the Newark Library Association, acquired largely by gift, and partly by purchase at par, \$25.

Mention may be made here of the munificent and most tempting offer received in May, 1896, from the Trustees of Princeton University. This was to give the Society ample quarters for all its collections, and rooms for its meetings, in the magnificent new library building then in contemplation and since erected on the campus at Princeton, together with the services of an expert librarian to catalogue and properly care for the library and other collections, this arrangement to be continued during the pleasure of the Society, the entire expense to be assumed by the University. The Executive Committee of the Society was so impressed with the unparalleled generosity of the offer, coupled as it was with assurances of large pecuniary aid toward the increase of the library, that it unanimously resolved to recommend its acceptance, unless a more favorable proposition should be made by Newark. A special meeting of the Society was held at Newark October, 14, 1896, to consider the terms offered by Princeton. In the meantime postal cards were mailed to all the members, stating the offer, and asking for a ye and nay vote. In response, about 425 members sent in replies, of whom a considerable majority voted to accept. About 150 members attended the meeting in Newark, and the Princeton offer was rejected by a large majority.

would vastly increase the capacity of the Society for its chosen work. And what a grand consummation it would be for this semi-centennial celebration of the New Jersey Historical Society.¹

PART IV.

The Society's Publications.

For out of old fieldes, as men saithe,
Cometh all this new corne fro yere to yere,
And out of old bookes, in good faithe,
Cometh all this new science that men lere.

The Assembly of Fowles.

I. THE "PROCEEDINGS" OF THE SOCIETY.

The great importance of keeping before the public the work and aims of the Society was fully recognized by the founders. Accordingly, at the meeting held at Burlington, May 7, 1846, the Rev. Dr. Murray, from the Committee on Publications, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient a quarterly publication of the proceedings of the Society should be made under the direction of the Committee on Publications, comprising such letters and papers read before the Society, or extracts from them, as may be deemed of permanent interest—acknowledgments of donations received, &c.

Resolved, That the said publication be commenced forthwith with the proceedings and papers of the last year—and that it be furnished to subscribers at \$1. or non-subscribers at 37½ cents per number.²

The title of the first number of the publication thus modestly ushered into the world was

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. I.	1845.	No. 1.
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¹ The interest in the welfare of the Society, aroused by this celebration, undoubtedly secured large contributions to its treasury, particularly for the Building or Library Fund.

² Proceedings, I., 128.

It was an octavo pamphlet of 62 pages, containing the substance of the proceedings of the meetings held at Trenton January 13 and February 27, and at Newark May 7, together with selections from the correspondence, list of donations and donors, and a Discourse delivered before the Society May 7, 1845, by Charles King. Appended to this first number was a Prospectus, describing the plan of the publication. Each number was to contain from thirty to fifty pages, octavo, forming a volume each year of from 150 to 200 pages; . . . "and it being the object of the Society to make the publication the means of diffusing interesting and valuable information and not a source of profit, it is intended that the quantity of matter in each number shall increase with the increase of patronage without any addition to the price." The first number was issued during the summer of 1846, but in announcing the fact, at the meeting held at Salem, September 3, 1846, the Committee on Publication expressed the hope "that the members generally will use their exertions to enlarge the subscription list; at present there are not a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its continuance."¹ On May 27, 1847, the Committee on Publication reported that the first volume of the Proceedings, down to and including the meeting held at Salem Sept. 3, 1846, had been issued, 250 pages, "but a great increase of subscribers is actually necessary to sustain it."² It was resolved to continue the publication, and "that the members generally are invited and expected to act as Agents in extending its circulation."³ At the meeting held January 25, 1848, the Committee reported that three numbers of the second volume had been issued (embracing the transactions down to and including June 25, 1847), and that the fourth number, completing the volume,

¹ Ibid., I., 175.

² MS. Minutes.

³ Proceedings, II., 71.

was in the press. The Committee regretted, however, "that this important publication is not sufficiently supported. They deem its continuance greatly desirable. It is a medium of communication with other Societies, and with all our donors throughout the country." The Committee was thereupon "authorized and directed to send a copy of our quarterly publication to each member of the Society; and that all such as do not return the same shall be considered as subscribers to it."¹ This plan worked very well, so far as the circulation was concerned, but pecuniarily was by no means successful, the Committee reporting, January 18, 1849, that "\$350 was due from those who had received the last two volumes."² A year later the arrears amounted to \$500, although the interest and value of the publication were generally recognized.³ In speaking of the unfavorable financial conditions attending the publication, the Hon. William A. Duer remarked, in behalf of the Committee, May 16, 1850, that "its continuation seemed actually necessary to the welfare of the Society, and it was proper to consider whether it should become a tax upon the general treasury, and be gratuitously distributed to the paying members, or continue to be issued under existing regulations."⁴ Although the indebtedness continued to increase on this account, the original plan was pursued for several years longer.⁵ "It would seem to be the duty of the Society," said the Committee in a report September 12, 1850, "to disseminate as widely as possible the historical information it may gather through the agency of its members. . . . The collection of rare works for its library . . . was in reality less likely to promote a knowl-

¹ *Ibid.*, III., 4. A printed slip containing this resolution was inserted in the next number of the Proceedings sent to members.

² *Ibid.*, III., 58, 123, 163.

³ *Ibid.*, IV., 3, 101, 111.

⁴ *Ibid.*, V., 2.

⁵ *Ibid.*, V., 158; VI., 2, 50, 67.

edge of the history of the State than the publication of" the material it accumulated.¹ At the meeting May 19, 1853, the Committee reported \$400 due on account of copies of the Proceedings sent out and not paid for, and recommended that thereafter the "Periodical" should not be "sent to any person unless previously paid for, and that resident paying members, not in arrears, and those that shall hereafter be elected, shall on the payment of their annual dues receive the numbers for the year without charge; and to such members, the back volumes, and to the Honorary, Corresponding, and Life Members, the future volumes, shall be furnished at their cost price." The Committee was also authorized to direct the number of copies to be printed, and to prescribe the frequency of the publication.² The Society decided, May 18, 1854, to pay out of its treasury \$309.55 to meet the deficiency so far incurred by the Committee, and that thereafter the expense of printing the Proceedings should be charged to the general fund of the Society, and credit given that fund for all proceeds of sales.³ Such has been the system pursued ever since.

From the beginning, the "Proceedings" of the New Jersey Historical Society were extremely interesting and valuable. As is the rule with similar publications, the "Proceedings" were by no means a transcript of the minutes of the Society. Instead, merely the substance was given of the actual routine business, interspersed with the extemporaneous remarks frequently made at the meetings, giving information of a most varied character; the reports, resolutions and discussions; the more important letters received; lists of donors and donations, and selections from the ever-accumulating store of documents, diaries, journals

¹ *Ibid.*, V., 40.

² *Ibid.*, VII., 3.

³ *Ibid.*, VII., 86.

and other manuscripts acquired by the Society. A set of these Proceedings is indispensable to the student who would become familiar with the history of New Jersey, and with the lives of many of its public men. This publication now comprises ten volumes in the First Series, 1845-1866, and thirteen volumes in the Second Series, 1867-1895, making about five thousand pages in all.¹

II. THE "COLLECTIONS."

The work prepared by Mr. William A. Whitehead even before the Society was organized, wherein he traced the history of "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," was brought to the attention of the Society at its meeting May 7, 1845, and the author was requested to permit it to be published under the sanction of the Society.² This was done, the work being issued in January, 1846, and by May was nearly all disposed of, the treasury being refunded the entire amount advanced for its publication.³

The Hon. William A. Duer having stated, May 7, 1845, that he had in his possession valuable original papers of Lord Stirling, copies of which he would furnish to the Society, did his engagements allow, Mr. James Gore King caused copies to be made at his own expense, and presented them at the meeting September 4, 1845, in a large volume containing transcripts of more than three hundred letters and papers of dates between 1754-1783.⁴ This material was promptly utilized by Mr. Duer in the preparation of a "Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling," which was published early in 1847, as Vol. II. of the So-

¹ Of all our contemporaries the Massachusetts Historical Society alone issues "Proceedings" at all comparable with those of this Society. The New York Historical Society discontinued a similar publication thirty years or more ago.

² Proceedings, I., 10-11.

³ Ibid., I., 98, 116, 128. A second edition was issued in 1874, without expense to the Society. — *Ibid.*, 2d Series, IV., 51.

⁴ Ibid., I., 10, 66.

ciety's Collections.¹ Unfortunately, the work was compiled without due diligence in searching for additional material. After it was issued Judge Duer learned that several hundred more letters and documents of Lord Stirling were in the New York Historical Society. He caused copies to be made, and deposited with this Society.² Some of them were subsequently given in the Proceedings.³

The Society was entertained and instructed by Richard S. Field, who read a paper, January 20, 1848, on "The establishment and progress of Courts, and the peculiarities of the administration of Justice in the provinces of East and West Jersey." At the next meeting, May 25, 1848, he pursued the subject with a "Paper on the Bench and Bar of New Jersey previous to the Revolution." By request, Mr. Field placed his MS. at the disposal of the Society, which authorized its publication as a third volume of Collections. It appeared early in 1849, under the title "The Provincial Courts of New Jersey, with Sketches of the Bench and Bar."⁴

A Letter-Book of Lewis Morris, Governor of New Jersey, 1738-1746, containing copies of official and private letters written by him, from May, 1739, to February, 1744, while holding that office, was presented to the Society, November 6, 1845, by the Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., of New Brunswick. At the same meeting the Society was made the recipient, through Lieut. Charles S. Boggs, U. S. N.,⁵ of a collection of about 100 MSS. of Gov. Morris, 1730-1746; of one of the Governor's Letter Books, January, 1744, to March, 1746; and of a collection of about

¹ Mr. Whitehead's letter (in my possession) to the Clerk of the U. S. District Court for New Jersey, transmitting the title page, for copyright, is dated January 4, 1847.

² *Ibid.*, II., 65, 76; III., 161, 164, 170.

³ *Ibid.*, V., 175-196; VI., 41-48, 56-64, 93-96.

⁴ *Ibid.*, III., II., 63, 123-4, 163.

⁵ Afterwards distinguished in the Rebellion as one of the most gallant of the Union officers. He was made Rear Admiral in 1870.

100 MSS. of Robert Hunter Morris, 1750-1756.¹ These papers were placed in the hands of Mr. Whitehead, who arranged them for publication, with a preliminary memoir of Gov. Morris, and the Society on September 11, 1851, authorized their issue in another volume of the Collections, which was published in the spring of 1852, under the title, "The Papers of Lewis Morris, Governor of the Province of New Jersey, from 1738 to 1746."²

Of Volume V. of the Collections I shall speak later.

The sixth volume had its origin in the following resolution, offered by David A. Hayes, and adopted at the meeting of the Society at Newark, May 20, 1852:

Resolved. That the Committee on Publications be authorized to apply to the Common Council of the City of Newark for permission to publish such of the early manuscript Records and other documents in their possession, illustrating the history of the City and State, which may be of interest: and should the request be granted, that they proceed to publish the same as one of the volumes of the Society's Collections, whenever placed in funds for the purpose, by private subscription or otherwise.

"Mr. Hayes stated that these records were of great value, and that measures should be taken to preserve them from destruction. They were already to some extent defaced, and as only one copy existed, some accident might forever destroy the sources of most of our knowledge respecting the settlement and early history of this portion of the State. He felt authorized to say that there were individuals ready to relieve the Society of the expense of publishing the work."³ The Newark Common Council promptly acquiesced in the Society's suggestion, and caused the transcribing to be undertaken at the city's expense.⁴ The work proceeded in so leisurely a fashion that it was not until May 15, 1856, that the Committee on Publications were able to report that the copy had been completed, and "placed in the hands of Mr. Samuel H. Congar, the Libra-

¹ Ibid., I., 99, 112, 113; IV., 21.

² Ibid., V., 40-41, 158; VI., 2, 3, 50, 19 (67).

³ Proceedings, VI., 21 (69).

⁴ Ibid., VII., 51.

rian, whose thorough acquaintance with the localities and genealogies of this portion of the State, particularly qualifies him for the task of preparing the records for the press. Such notes and explanations will be appended as might be necessary for their proper elucidation.”¹ No progress having been made in the meantime toward the publication, Mr. Hayes brought up the subject at the meeting of the Society on May 19, 1859, and on his motion Messrs. Hayes, Staats S. Morris, Peter S. Duryee, Henry G. Darcy and Silas Merchant were appointed a committee to procure funds wherewith to publish the volume.² The committee failed to act, however, although gently reminded of its duty from time to time, but on January 15, 1863, in response to a hint of the kind, Mr. Hayes said that “so soon as estimates of cost could be obtained they would be prepared to go forward and collect the funds for publishing the Records.”³ At the next meeting, May 21, 1863, it was reported that the special committee was receiving subscriptions for the proposed volume, at \$2 per copy.⁴ It was a year later—May 19, 1864—ere the book was actually in the press,⁵ and several months elapsed before it appeared—more than twelve years after its publication had been decided upon. For some reason, Mr. Congar’s contemplated notes were omitted, and his work was limited to the proof-reading, the actual preparation of the volume for the printer devolving on Mr. Whitehead, who prefixed an introduction, and added a table of town officers. The Newark city authorities, who had several years before made appropriations for printing the volume, now subscribed for one hundred copies; private citizens contributed toward the cost, and thus the Society was practically relieved from all ex-

¹ *Ibid.*, VII., 86; VIII., 34.

² *Ibid.*, VIII., 152.

³ *Ibid.*, IX., 25, 101, 136.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 152.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 196.

pense in the publication.¹ It would be well if other cities and counties would imitate the example set by Newark, in publishing their early official records.²

When the Society met at Newark, on May 18, 1865, Mr. Whitehead reminded the members that the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city would occur a year hence, and on his motion the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the officers of the Society, was requested to adopt such measures as might be necessary to celebrate that event in a proper manner. The celebration occurred May 17, 1866, the city authorities co-operating with the Society. The exercises included a historical memoir by William A. Whitehead; a commemoration oration, by William B. Kinney, and a poem by Dr. Thomas Ward. These were published, together with Genealogical Notes of the First Settlers, by Samuel H. Congar, in a Supplement to Vol. VI. of the Collections.³

The late Judge L. Q. C. Elmer favored the Society upon January 20 and May 19, 1870, with portions of a work which he had prepared, embodying his personal views of men and things, particularly in relation to the bench and bar of New Jersey. The paper read by him at the latter meeting was published under the title of "History of the Constitution of New Jersey, adopted 1776, and the Gov-

¹ Ibid., IX., 106; X., 2.

² The minutes of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic, 1837-1870, were published in 1875. The official "Records of the Township of Paterson, 1831-1851," were published in 1895, with the laws relating to the township, extracts from contemporary newspapers, and notes, forming an octavo volume of 233 pages, including index.

The old Middletown (Monmouth County) Town Book, containing the records from December 30, 1667, to August 29, 1694, was printed about 1886 by Major James S. Yard, of Freehold, in his paper, the *Monmouth Democrat*, and afterwards in pamphlet form. This book contains the records of the first popular government in Monmouth County, and in many respects is a most valuable contribution to the early history of New Jersey.

The substance of the Woodbridge Town Records is given in Dally's History of Woodbridge.

³ Ibid., X., 49, 69, 162-3, 165; Second Series, I., 3.

ernment Under It."¹ He intimated his willingness to have his work published as one of the volumes of the Collections of the Society. Some months later, however, the Committee on Publications announced that Judge Elmer had relinquished his intention of furnishing the Society with his work. He subsequently changed his determination not to proceed with the preparations of his reminiscences, and it was reported to the Society, May 18, 1871, that the work would probably be completed in the course of two or three months. The Committee was thereupon authorized and requested to take immediate steps for its publication as a volume of the Society's Collections. A year later the Committee reported that a favorable arrangement had been made with Martin R. Dennis, of Newark, for the publication of the work without expense to the Society, and at the following meeting, May 16, 1872, it was stated that the book had been published and had met with a very satisfactory reception from the public.² It is an extremely interesting and gossipy account of times familiar to Judge Elmer, and there is a refreshing candor in his expression of his personal opinions of men and events.

Referring to the publishing work of the Society, the Committee on Publications, in their report made January 19, 1871, said: "The Historical Society is only half performing its functions if it is satisfied with merely collecting materials for history. It should consider it equally obligatory to disseminate to as great an extent as possible, through the agency of the press, the knowledge that it has collected. While we can point with satisfaction to what we have done in fulfillment of both these obligations, it is to be hoped that there will be no disposition evinced to

¹ Proceedings, 2d Series, II., 6, 59, 133-153.

² Ibid., II., 58, 101, 156-7, 170; III., 2.



HENRY W. GREEN.



abate our endeavor to increase the number of printed pages ”¹

Unfortunately, the very excellent advice given by the Committee has not been followed with the assiduity that characterized the Society in its earlier days, when a volume of Collections was issued every year or two. For twenty-three years no additions have been made to this valuable series.

At the meeting in Newark, May 20, 1880, a resolution was adopted, offered by Martin J. Ryerson, of Bloomingdale, that the Rev. Garret C. Schenck, of Marlboro, be requested to furnish the Society with a copy of his History of Pompton Plains.² Dr. Schenck had been for many years pastor of the Reformed (Dutch) Church at Pompton Plains, and had gathered a large amount of material relating to the history of that locality, part of which was embodied, through his kindness, in a sermon by the Rev. George J. Van Neste, of Little Falls, in 1866. At the meeting of the Society, January 20, 1881, a letter was presented from Dr. Schenck promising compliance with the request for his history.³ More than two years later—May 18, 1882—a letter was received from him regretting that he had been unable to complete his paper on the History of Pompton Plains.⁴

The Committee on Library reported to the Society, January 25, 1887, that the “manuscript history of the ‘Early Settlement and Settlers of Pompton Plains,’ by the Rev. Garret C. Schenck, had been presented by the author to the Society. A strong desire to have it published was manifested, and offers to take from six to twenty-five copies were made by several. The Committee recom-

¹ Proceedings, 2d Series, II., 102.

² Ibid., VI., 92.

³ Ibid., VI., 111.

⁴ Ibid., VII., 62.

mended that some action be taken in the matter." The manuscript was referred to the Committee on Publications with power to publish it on such terms as might be mutually agreeable to the Society and the author, without incurring any debt on the part of the Society. The Committee on Publications reported, May 17, 1888, having arranged with Joel Munsell's Sons at Albany to print the book, the publishers agreeing to print it and to give the Society one hundred copies without cost, provided one hundred subscriptions at \$4 per copy were obtained. The Committee issued a circular soliciting subscriptions, but up to the present time not more than fifty or sixty copies of the work have been subscribed for.¹ In the meantime, the venerable author passed away, shortly after having presented his valuable work, upon which he had spent thirty years of his life, to the Society.²

III. THE "NEW JERSEY ARCHIVES."

I have already intimated that the effort to secure copies of the documents in European archives relating to New Jersey history had an important influence in leading up to the organization of the Historical Society. At one of the earliest meetings of the Society, November 6, 1845, Messrs. William A. Whitehead, Stacy G. Potts and Richard S. Field were appointed a committee "to present a memorial to the Legislature, in behalf of the Society, asking for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to secure to the State copies of all historical documents of importance for the full illustration of our past history, that may be in the possession of the other States of the Union, —and also the requisite measures for obtaining accurate information regarding the character, number, and place of

¹ Ibid., IX., 111, 126; X., 50, 123.

² In 1898 the Committee on Printing was authorized by the Board of Trustees to solicit new bids for the printing of this work, and there is reason to hope that it may be published within the next year, forming Volume VIII. of the "Collections."

deposit of the documents in the English archives referring to our Colonial History; and also of the probable expense of obtaining copies thereof for the use of the State.”¹ Such was the origin of the Committee on Colonial Documents, which has accomplished so much for the Society and the State, in procuring the printing of our Archives. This Committee presented to the Legislature a memorial calling attention to the similar work which had been undertaken by the State of New York, and secured the reference of the document to a special committee of the Legislature, which on February 19, 1846, made a very elaborate and extremely interesting report, but without effect. At the meeting of the Society on May 27, 1847, the Committee on Colonial Records submitted a resolution for the appointment of “a committee of seven to obtain subscriptions to procure an analytical index to documents in English archives relating to New Jersey, and when the funds should be obtained, that the committee adopt means to secure said list or index and such other information in relation to the papers as may be of service to the Society and individuals.” Messrs. William A. Whitehead, Charles King, Prof. John Maclean of Princeton, the Right Rev. George W. Doane of Burlington, the Rev. Daniel V. McLean of Freehold, Isaac Mickle of Camden and R. B. Thompson of Salem, were appointed the committee.² They reported two years later—May 17, 1849—that they had solicited subscriptions, and James Gore King, William A. Whitehead and Peter S. Duryee were appointed a committee to take charge of the work.³ Mr. King reported, Sept. 13, 1849, that \$600 would be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of the committee; of this sum, \$535 had been subscribed and \$485 collected. The committee had engaged the services

¹ Proceedings, I., 99.

² Proceedings, II., 74.

³ *Ibid.*, IV., 3.

of Mr. Henry Stevens, United States Despatch Agent in London, who had made considerable progress in obtaining abstracts of about seven hundred papers relating to New Jersey in the English Public Record Office, of dates between 1664 and 1714.¹ Mr. Duryee reported in behalf of the committee, January 17, 1850, that excellent progress had been made by Mr. Stevens. Messrs. Richard S. Field, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, William A. Whitehead and Stacy G. Potts were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to the Legislature, urging prompt attention to the matter, but this effort also failed of success.² Mr. James Gore King, from the committee charged with the management of the Colonial Document Fund, stated at the meeting of the Society, September 11, 1851, that "there had been received from Mr. Henry Stevens nine volumes of a historical index of New Jersey Colonial Documents, embracing the period from March 12, 1664, to December 23, 1775, each volume containing two hundred manuscript cards, or 1800 in all. On each card was a reference to the particular place where each document was to be found, together with its date."³ The "volumes" referred to were portfolios or cases, in shape and size resembling small quarto volumes, bound in blue morocco, appropriately lettered on the back, each portfolio having a lock and key. They were greatly admired by the members then,⁴ as they have been since. Mr. King again reported, May 20, 1852, that "the whole amount to be paid Mr. Stevens for procuring the Analytical Index had been remitted to him, and it was expected that the supplementary matter and the preface to be prepared by him would be completed by the middle of June." The Legislature had made an appropriation for the purchase of a number of the volumes. The Society thereupon authorized the Committee on Publications to

¹ Ibid., IV., 102.

² Ibid., IV., 145-6.

³ Ibid., VI., 3-5.

⁴ Ibid., VI., 51.

have the work printed, and to fix a subscription price for it.¹ It was nearly two years later before Mr. Stevens completed his transcripts, on presenting which to the Society, January 19, 1854, the Committee on Colonial Documents was discharged, at its own request, having completed its work.² The editing and preparation of the compilation having been entrusted to Mr. William A. Whitehead, he sent out a circular to numerous public officials and private citizens, soliciting information as to the nature and contents of historical documents in their custody or possession, with a view to incorporating the same in the proposed volumes, but this meeting with little or no response he personally analyzed and indexed such collections as were readily accessible, thus adding summaries of about 500 documents.³ To facilitate his work, an appeal was made to the Governor, who recommended to the Legislature (in 1856) the appointment of committees in the several counties, to examine and report on the condition of the public records. A joint resolution for the purpose, after passing the Assembly unanimously, received but three votes in the Senate.⁴ At the Society's meeting at Newark, May 21, 1857, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, from the Committee on Publications, reported that "the fifth volume of the 'Collections' of the Society, the publication of which has been so long delayed by various causes, will

¹ Ibid., VI., 63.

² Ibid., VII., 51-52.

³ Ibid., VII., 131.

⁴ Ibid., VIII., 6, 34, 35*, 60. The Legislature of 1898 enacted a law (drafted by the author of this address) authorizing the Governor to appoint a Public Records Commission, to consist of three members, to investigate and report to the Governor from time to time on the character and condition of the public records in the archives of the State and Counties. Governor John W. Griggs appointed William Nelson of Paterson, General William S. Stryker of Trenton, and Henry S. Haines of Burlington as the Commission. They made their first report to Governor Foster M. Voorhees in April, 1898. This report embraced a description of the records in the Secretary of State's office, at Trenton, with some excerpts indicating their contents: a bibliography of the laws and Legislative journals prior to 1891, and an account of the laws and Legislative journals in the State Library and elsewhere.

soon be ready for the press, and prove, it is thought, a welcome and valuable addition to the historical literature of the State and country; for although only an Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey, it will be found to furnish a large amount of information to which access has not before been had, and materially assist the historical student in his researches." The Society thereupon authorized the Committee to proceed with the publication of the work as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions should be obtained to warrant the expense.¹ The Committee reported, January 21, 1858, that the volume "was about being put to press," and at the meeting of the Society, May 20, 1858, it was announced that the work was about to be published, and a few copies were submitted for the examination of the members.² The Hon. William L. Dayton announced, in behalf of the Committee, January 20, 1859, that "the Fifth Volume of the Collections of the Society, which was on the eve of publication when the last meeting was held, had been since distributed to the subscribers and placed for sale in the usual depositories for such works. It had received a very general commendation." The sales "had enabled the Committee to meet the expense of the publication without encroaching materially upon the limited sum in the treasury."³

Such was the history of Volume V. of our Collections—"An Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey," a stout octavo, published in 1858. In the preface Mr. Whitehead detailed the efforts to secure Legislative support for the procurement of records from England bearing on our history, or even to complete the laws and Legislative journals, and the efforts which finally secured, mainly by private generosity, this work. He added an account

¹ Ibid., VIII., 60-61.

² Ibid., VIII., 90, 114

³ Ibid., VIII., 139.

by Mr. Henry Stevens, of the nature and location of the records in question. In an appendix was given a rough-list of printed books, compiled by Mr. Stevens, relating to the early history of New Jersey, to which Mr. Whitehead annexed a partial list of New Jersey newspapers prior to 1800, and notices of the public records in Essex county. The volume was and still is a highly creditable work, and possesses a permanent value.

Its main interest, in the present connection, lies in the fact that it prepared the way for that stately series of volumes known as the "New Jersey Archives." It was fourteen years from the time Mr. Whitehead first attempted to enlist public interest in the importance of securing from the English State Paper offices the documents relating to our early history, until he saw through the press this Analytical Index to those documents. He never lost sight of the matter, but it was fourteen years later ere his heart was gladdened by an act of the Legislature appropriating \$3,000. for the desired end.

In 1870 the original manuscript Journal of the Governor and Council of New Jersey, 1682-1703, which had been missing for many years, was restored to the State Library.¹ A bright young newspaper man, F. L. Lundy, of Morristown, wrote up graphic accounts of the quaint and most valuable old volume, which were widely published. He also described the oldest volume of minutes of the House of Assembly, 1703-1709, and a manuscript volume containing the Journal of the Council of Safety, 1777-1778, which came to light at the same time. The Hon. Nathaniel Niles, member of the Assembly from Morris county, instantly perceived the interest of these precious manuscripts, and as they had once been lost and might be again, he conceived the idea that they ought to be printed, both to preserve their contents for all time, and to make

¹ See N. J. Archives, XIII., Preface.

them more generally available for the use of historical students. Accordingly, he secured the passage of an act entitled "An act for the better preservation of the early records of the State of New Jersey," which was approved by Governor Theodore F. Randolph, April 6, 1871.¹ This act authorized the Commissioners of the State Library to print and distribute the three manuscripts above described. This was done in 1872.

About this time Mr. Niles accidentally met with one of the messages of Governor Haines sent to the Legislature in 1844 or 1845, in which he recommended an appropriation of three hundred dollars for the purpose of obtaining some account of the documents in the English Public Record Offices, relating to the history of our State. Mr. Niles was now Speaker of the Assembly. His quick fancy caught at the Governor's suggestion; his youthful enthusiasm—which he has always retained—was so contagious as to be irresistible; and with his winning manner and the prestige of his position he succeeded in accomplishing what had been vainly attempted at a score of previous sessions of the Legislature. He drafted, and through his efforts there was passed a Supplement to the "Act for the better preservation of the early records of the State of New Jersey," which had been enacted in 1871. This Supplement, approved March 29, 1872 (Pamphlet Laws, 1872, p. 59), appropriated three thousand dollars "to procure copies of colonial documents, papers, and minutes of council, directly referring to the history of East and West Jersey and of New Jersey, now on file in the State Paper Office in London, England, the said documents, papers and pamphlets to be procured and said sum to be expended under the direction of the New Jersey Historical Society, and paid to them by the Treasurer of this State, on their order, for that purpose,

¹ Pamphlet Laws, 1871, p. 100.



NATHANIEL NILES

the same to be placed in the State Library." The Society at once appointed Speaker Nathaniel Niles, ex Governor Daniel Haines, Governor Joel Parker and William A. Whitehead a Committee to procure the documents referred to. The selection of these papers was greatly simplified and facilitated by the Analytical Index, printed by the Society in 1858.

Mr. Henry Stevens, of London, was promptly engaged to secure the desired transcripts, which he forwarded to the Society from time to time in handsome and durable portfolios. By a supplement, approved March 5, 1874 (Pamphlet Laws, 1874, p. 29), an additional appropriation of \$3,000 was made to procure copies of such documents and papers which might be found in the record offices *or elsewhere*. Another supplement, approved March 27, 1878 (Pamphlet Laws, 1878, p. 191), appropriated one thousand dollars "to procure copies of all papers now in the Public Record Offices of England, or elsewhere, referring to the history of New Jersey, and which are not now in the possession of this State; the said sum hereby appropriated, and any sum heretofore appropriated for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Historical Society of New Jersey, in obtaining, arranging, collating and printing the said papers." This was the first authority that had been given to the Society to print these records. When at last, after more than thirty years of persistent effort on Mr. Whitehead's part, the material was in hand and the fund available for printing a volume of original records relating to the early history of the State, he was gratified beyond expression.

The duty of editing and preparing the documents for the press was, at the request of the Society, assigned to Mr. Whitehead—a fitting recognition of his pre-eminent fitness for the task. Then came the serious question, How should the series be entitled? After the "Pennsylvania

Colonial Records?" or the "Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York?" or the "Pennsylvania Archives?" I recollect well the grave solicitude he expressed as he appealed to me for my opinion on this problem—an appeal that was flattering to one so much younger in years and wisdom—and the pleasure with which he caught at the suggestion to combine the titles used by both our sister states, labeling the volumes on the outside, "New Jersey Archives," with the fuller title page, "Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey," used also as a sub-title on the back. Then there was another question: Should his name appear on the title page as editor, without any indication of his qualifications? or, should there be appended a list of some of his works, to indicate to the world of letters that he had some preparatory fitness to undertake the editing of a work of this magnitude? My own judgment was that his fame was already sufficient to justify his selection, but his modesty led him to doubt this, and to vindicate his choice by the State and the Society he added to his name the titles of his principal historical publications.

Volume I. of the New Jersey Archives, First Series, 1636-1687, was issued in 1880. It was evident that more money would be needed at an early day, to continue the work, and the writer, after consultation with Mr. Whitehead, drafted a further Supplement to the Act of 1871, and saw it through the Legislature (approved March 24, 1881, Pamphlet Laws, 1881, p. 206), appropriating \$3,000 annually for three years, to be expended in procuring copies of all papers relating to the early history of New Jersey, "and for arranging, collating, editing and printing the same." The latter clause was inserted to set at rest any question as to the authority, under the previous acts, to allow compensation to the editor.¹

¹ Since 1893 no payments have been made for editorial services, the work being done gratuitously by one of the officers of the Society.

With the funds thus made available the following volumes were printed :

Vol. II. 1687-1703, in 1881.

Vol. III. 1703-1709, in 1881.

Vol. IV. 1709-1720, in 1882.

Vol. V. 1720-1737, in 1882.

Vol. VI. 1738-1747, in 1882.

Vol. VII. 1746-1751, in 1883.

The funds having been exhausted, another appeal was made to the Legislature, which by a Supplement to the Act of 1871, approved May 13, 1884 (Pamphlet Laws, 1884, p 340), appropriated \$3,000 annually for three years, to continue the work.

Owing to the failing health of Mr. Whitehead, Volume VIII. was not printed until after his death, in 1885. It was issued under the supervision of Judge Frederick W. Ricord, the Librarian of the Society. Mr. Whitehead had prepared the copy, but the portion beginning in 1751 had got misplaced and was overlooked by Judge Ricord until considerable progress was made with the printing. This accounts for the division of the volume into two Parts, the material for Part I. having been discovered after Part II. was nearly through the press. The subsequent volumes appeared thus :

Vol. IX. 1757-1767, in 1886.

Vol. X. 1767-1776, in 1886.

General Index, Vols. I.-X., in 1888.

In 1888 the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 annually for five years " to enable the New Jersey Historical Society to complete the work of procuring material for, arranging, collating, editing and printing the Journals of the Governor and Council during the Colonial Period, and for arranging, collating, editing and printing papers and documents relating to the history of New Jersey during the period of the Revolution." (Act approved March 26, 1888, Pamph-

let Laws, 1888, p. 252). Under this Act the Journal of the Governor and Council, 1682-1776, was printed, comprising Vols. XIII.-XVIII., in 1890-1893.

A series of Volumes consisting of Extracts from American Newspapers, relating to New Jersey, was undertaken by the writer in 1890, but the magnitude of the work involved exceeded all anticipations, so that the printing has been greatly delayed. In this connection it was deemed advisable to incorporate a History of American Newspapers and Printers, prior to 1801, and a list of files of such newspapers, and the libraries in which they are preserved. This last was necessary in order to secure the fullest set of extracts relating to our State. For variety, and the depicting of life and manners in the eighteenth century, it is believed this series of volumes will be of surpassing interest.¹

¹ Vol. XI., N. J. Archives, comprising Newspaper Extracts, 1704-1739, and History of American Newspapers, Alabama-Maryland, appeared in 1894.

Vol. XII.—Newspaper Extracts, 1740-1750, and History of Massachusetts Newspapers, was issued in 1895.

Vol. XIX.—Newspaper Extracts, 1751-1755, and History of American Newspapers, Minnesota-New Hampshire, was published in 1897.

Vol. XX.—Newspaper Extracts, 1756-1761, and History of New Jersey Newspapers, is expected to be issued before the close of 1898, or early in 1899.

Vol. XXI.—Index to New Jersey Marriage Bonds, in the Secretary of State's office, will probably be published before the end of 1898.

The material is in hand for further volumes of Newspaper Extracts to the close of 1775, which will be issued from time to time.

A Second Series of Archives, relating to the period of the Revolution, has been determined upon. Vol. I., comprising Newspaper Extracts, 1776, is about half printed, under the editorship of Gen. William S. Stryker.

It may be added that in 1893 the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for continuing the work. The moneys previously voted had been paid in bulk to the Treasurer of the Society. By this Act it was provided that the money should be paid on vouchers presented to the Comptroller, approved by the Committee on Colonial Documents of the Society. This act was approved March 17, 1893 (Pamphlet Laws, 1893, p. 399). In 1897 the Legislature appropriated \$1,300, and in 1898 the sum of \$1,500 for the same purpose. This makes a total of \$17,800 that has been appropriated by the Legislature for procuring material for and printing the New Jersey Archives. With the exception of the first \$7,000, appropriated by the Acts of 1872, 1874 and 1878, the several appropriation acts have been drafted by the present chairman of the Committee, who has given his personal attention to urging their passage. In this he has been materially assisted by other members of the Committee. In these efforts he has met with cordial and intelligent co-operation on the part of many members of the Legislature who have readily appreciated the importance of the Archives, when the subject has been brought to their notice.

Fifteen hundred copies of the Archives are printed; 1,000 copies are deposited



AUSTIN SCOTT, Ph. D., LL. D.

The New Jersey Archives form one of the most valuable contributions extant to the history of our country, and constitute a splendid monument to the intelligent liberality of our Legislature, which has thus preserved for all time the priceless records of and relating to our State.¹

Of the Committee on Colonial Documents originally appointed in 1872, and under whose supervision these volumes have been issued, there is but one survivor—Nathaniel Niles, who established the invaluable precedent of the first appropriation, of \$3,000, in the year just named. Ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, of Newark, was placed on the Committee, January 17, 1878, to succeed ex-Governor Daniel Haines, of Hamburg, deceased.² When Governor Ward died, April 24, 1884, your speaker was appointed (May 14, 1884) to fill the vacancy.³ Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, was named, January 15, 1885, to take the place of William A. Whitehead, deceased,⁴ and on May 21, 1885, the Committee was enlarged from four members to five, by the addition of Frederick W. Ricord.⁵ Upon the death of ex-Governor Joel Parker, in 1887, Gen. William S. Stryker was named in his place (January 24, 1888).⁶ At the meeting of the Society on January 26, 1892, the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, the Chairman of the Committee since 1872, tendered his resignation, but it was referred to the Committee, who prevailed upon him to continue

in the State Library, and 500 copies are given to the Historical Society, in consideration of its labors in the premises, and its contributions from its collections of original documents.

¹ A comprehensive report of the Committee on Colonial and Revolutionary Documents, embracing most of the foregoing details, with many additional particulars, was presented to the Society in January, 1895, and is printed in the Proceedings, Second Series, XIII., 132-138.

² Proceedings, 2d Series, V., 50.

³ Ibid., VIII., 49, 54.

⁴ Ibid., VIII., 106.

⁵ Ibid., VIII., 156.

⁶ Ibid., X., 15.

his service two years longer. As he then insisted on withdrawing, his resignation was reluctantly accepted, and Edmund D. Halsey, of Rockaway, Morris county, was chosen as his successor,¹ and William Nelson, the senior member of the Committee in point of service, was elected Chairman. The Committee now consists of: William Nelson, Garret D. W. Vroom, Frederick W. Ricord, William S. Stryker, Edmund D. Halsey.²

PART V.

Other Work of the Society.

Lerne nur das Glück ergreifen,
Denn das Glück ist immer da.—*Goethe*.

The New Jersey Historical Society has always sought to keep in touch with the best sentiment in our State and country, interested in gleaning and preserving the annals of the past and present. Let me speak briefly of some directions in which its efforts have been felt.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

In the early days of our Society the project was mooted of encouraging local historical societies in the various cities and counties of the State. Dr. Lewis Condict offered a series of resolutions, November 5, 1846, recommending the organization of a historical association in each county, "for the purpose of obtaining correct information of the

¹ Ibid., XII., 3; XIII., 137.

² Mr. Halsey died October 17, 1896. and Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, was appointed to succeed him, in January, 1897.

Frederick W. Ricord died in August, 1897. and Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Rutgers College, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The original Committee was named by the Society, and vacancies were filled in the same manner. By the new Constitution, adopted in 1897, it is provided that the Committee shall be appointed annually, by the President of the Society. The Committee is now (September, 1898,) thus constituted: William Nelson, Garret D. W. Vroom, William S. Stryker, Francis B. Lee, Austin Scott,



EDMUND DRAKE HALSEY.

early history and settlement of the different sections of our State," and formulating a plan of co-operation with this Society. The resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee, who reported, January 21, 1847, expressing doubts as to the expediency of the scheme, and giving their reasons plainly and forcibly, the main argument in opposition being the belief that such local societies would divide the interest that ought to be concentrated in the State Society. The Committee's report was concurred in.¹ Mr. Whitehead's successor in the office of Corresponding Secretary, the late Dr. Stephen Wickes, was an ardent believer in local societies as adjuncts to this Society, and securing the endorsement of the Executive Committee vigorously pushed the project during his incumbency of that office, issuing circulars and corresponding with gentlemen in all parts of the State. He reported, January 26, 1886, as a result of his efforts that two County Historical Societies had been formed—one in Salem county and one in Hunterdon county, and that the Middlesex County Historical Society, formed in 1870, which had partially lapsed, had been recently revived. Also, that there were similar societies in Somerset and in Burlington. At the same meeting he presented a carefully formulated basis of co-operation with such societies, providing for their representation in this Society, etc.² The subject was again reported on at the meetings held January 25, 1887, January 24, 1888, January 28, 1890, and January 27, 1891.³ Although the results hardly came up to his expectations, Dr. Wickes always had great faith in the advantages

¹ Proceedings, First Series, II., 1, 52. The late William A. Whitehead always adhered to the views expressed by the Executive Committee in this report, which he probably drafted. The writer, about 1875, suggested to Mr. Whitehead that perhaps such local societies might serve as feeders to the parent Society, but Mr. W. thought experience had shown that it was difficult enough to support one Society in New Jersey.

² Proceedings, 2d Series, IX., 2, 30.

³ Ibid., IX., 112; X., 16; XI., 18-21, 72.

sure to accrue to this Society from the multiplication of local societies.¹

EXTENDED CENSUS STATISTICS.

Under the laws as they existed prior to 1875, the State decennial census, taken intermediately of the United States census, was limited to statistics of the population. The Standing Committee on Statistics, of this Society, made a somewhat elaborate report at the meeting held January 21, 1875, recommending that provision be made in the law for gathering data as to the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and commercial interests of the State. The Society approved the idea, and as a result a bill drafted by a member of the Committee became a law, making it the duty of the local assessors to compile such statistics at the same time as the data as to population.²

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF 1889.

When the project took shape of celebrating in 1889 the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States, and the institution of our Federal Government, on April 30, 1789, this Society, in view of the significant and most important part taken by New Jersey in the formation of the National Constitution, was among the first of kindred organizations to manifest a zeal for participating in the proposed demonstration. At the meeting at Newark, May 20, 1886, resolutions to this end were adopted, and Messrs. Nathaniel

¹ Dr. Henry R. Baldwin, a member of the new Board of Trustees of the Society, revived the project at the first meeting of the Board, November 6, 1897, and on motion his resolutions were referred to a committee of three—Dr. Henry R. Baldwin, William Nelson and G. D. W. Vroom—who reported at the December meeting of the Board, favorably. The Committee has been continued until this time (October, 1898). Dr. Baldwin, the Chairman, has been very active in pressing this scheme, and has met with considerable encouragement in his efforts.

² Proceedings, 2d Series, IV., 9, 52. The Act in question was approved April 9, 1875 (Pamphlet Laws, 1875, p. 97). The Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, the Secretary of State, under whose supervision the census was to be taken, conferred with me repeatedly in preparing the blanks for the additional statistics, thus recognizing the part taken by the Society in securing this legislation.

Niles, John T. Nixon, William S. Stryker, Joel Parker and William Nelson were appointed a committee to represent the Society in the celebration exercises.¹ The Committee immediately put itself in communication with similar bodies elsewhere. It reported May 17, 1888, "that the celebration bids fair to rival any held since that of 1876. As the New Jersey Historical Society was the first organized body to take action in this State in the matter, and as the affair is likely to be on a grand scale, it seems wise to your Committee that this Committee should be enlarged, and that the participation of other New Jersey organizations should be invited." Accordingly, on the Committee's recommendation, the President, the Vice Presidents, the officers and the Executive Committee of the Society were added, and the Committee was authorized to increase its numbers from other members of the Society.² Governor Robert S. Green, of New Jersey, himself a member of the Society, and a descendant of historic families of our State, took a warm interest in the contemplated ceremonies, and to him the Committee presented an address, embodying some suggestions as to the proper proceedings on our soil, namely: that President Benjamin Harrison, in coming from Washington to New York, to take part in the great display there, should, as far as practicable, follow across New Jersey the route taken by General Washington in 1789, having public receptions at Trenton, Princeton and Elizabeth. Further details were carefully outlined in the programme proposed by the Committee. The report was received by

¹ Proceedings, 2d Series, IX., 32. The resolutions were offered by Mr. Nelson, but the suggestion came from Mr. Niles, who was unavoidably absent. It was Mr. Niles who offered the resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, which prepared the way for the National celebration.

² Proceedings, 2d Series, X., 51. The additions made were: President, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D.; Vice Presidents—Judge John Clement, Samuel H. Pennington, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, Stephen Wickes, M. D.; Treasurer and Librarian, Frederick W. Ricord; Executive Committee—George A. Halsey, Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., John F. Hageman, Justice David A. Depue, John I. Blair, Franklin Murphy, Robert F. Ballantine.—*Ibid.*, 15, 127. Practically, the arrangements were left with the Committee as originally constituted.

the Society at its meeting at Trenton, January 22, 1889, with much enthusiasm, and was cordially approved by intelligent historical students everywhere.¹ Ecstacy was lent to the participation of this Society in the demonstration by the generosity of Mr. Nathaniel Niles, the Chairman of the Special Committee, who placed at our disposal the steamer "City of Hudson," for the accommodation of the Society and its friends, in the great Naval Parade of April 29.² Invitations were sent to the Governor, State officers—Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Military—faculties of the principal educational institutions and various organizations to become our guests on this occasion. The Local Committee of Elizabeth set apart two carriages for eight members of this Society, to act as part of the special escort of the President, in the parade at that place, namely: Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., of Newark; the Hon. John Hopper, of Paterson; John F. Hageman, Esq., of Princeton; the Hon. John I. Blair, of Blairstown; the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of Madison; ex-Mayor Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton; the Hon. George A. Halsey, of Newark, and William Nelson, of Paterson. The Presidential train arrived at Elizabeth at eight o'clock, and at the subsequent reception many members of this Society were among those presented to the President. Then the procession marched to Elizabethport, where the President and his party embarked on a Government vessel awaiting them, and the

¹ Proceedings, 2d Series, X., 127-130. Unfortunately, President Harrison's official engagements were such, attendant upon his recent inauguration, that he was unable to spare the time requisite for carrying out fully the above programme, which would have occupied two days, and he was obliged to hasten by train through the State, pausing only for brief receptions on the morning of April 29, 1889, at the State House, at Trenton, and at the residence of Governor Green, at Elizabeth.

² The cost of chartering the steamer for the day was \$800. But one other member of the Committee was aware that Mr. Niles furnished this vessel at his own expense, and the fact has never been divulged until now. Mr. Erastus Wiman generously offered to bear half the expense of the steamer, but Mr. Niles would not consent. Mr. Wiman then insisted on providing the collation for the guests on board, at a cost of \$125.

guests of the Historical Society took possession of the "City of Hudson," which was assigned an excellent position in the parade, so that her passengers saw all that was to be seen from the decks of the most favored vessels in the line. The whole affair gave no little prestige to our Society, and has left a delightful memory in the recollection of all who had the good fortune to participate in its pleasures.¹

THE CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

Out of this notable event grew another movement, which in the end furnished the special feature of to-day's celebration. Mr. Nathaniel Niles was so enthusiastically interested in the Federal Centennial that he was full of the subject. On his motion the Society, on January 22, 1889,

Resolved, That a medal be struck by this Society, commemorative of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States, and of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and that a committee of three, together with the President, be appointed by this Society, to select designs for the die and to arrange for the striking of such a medal, in gold, silver and bronze.

Messrs. Nathaniel Niles, Clifford Stanley Sims and Garret D. W. Vroom, and the President, the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamill, were appointed the Committee.² They reported, January 28, 1890, having substantially agreed upon a medal similar in design to that distributed at the Paris Exposition of 1889, a fine specimen of which was presented by Mr. Niles. That gentleman at the same time offered a resolution, which was adopted, looking to the award of the Centennial Medal as a prize in the public schools of the State, "to the youth sustaining the best examination upon the history of New Jersey."³ At the meeting in Newark,

¹ For a detailed report of the Committee, see *Proceedings*, 2d Series, X., 185-197. See also *ibid.*, 171-2, 179. The writer's pleasurable sensations on this occasion were somewhat modified by his responsibilities, Mr. Niles having placed the steamer "City of Hudson" under his orders for the day - his first and last experience as commander of such a vessel.

² *Proceedings*, 2d Series, X., 131.

³ *Ibid.*, XI., 17.

May 19, 1892, the Committee submitted "for the inspection of the members and friends of the Society present, the die and two specimens of the medal, one in silver and one in bronze. They were greatly admired as of the most exquisite workmanship, and Mr. Niles was warmly complimented on the success which had crowned his efforts to secure the production of a medal which would be creditable to the Society."¹ At the next meeting, at Trenton, January 24, 1893, it was stated by the committee that "the dies cost \$560, of which \$400 had been privately contributed, and the Committee hoped to obtain from private sources, an amount sufficient to enable them to present the dies to the Society without expense."² This expectation was realized a few weeks later, when the dies were presented to the Society, together with a specimen of the medal in silver and one in bronze, in a letter dated Newark, June 14, 1893, addressed to the Hon. John Clement, President of the Society, the donors being Robert F. Ballantine, Abram S. Hewitt, John I. Blair, Nathaniel Niles, John H. Ballantine, G. D. W. Vroom, and William Nelson.³ The Committee made its final report to the Society January 23, 1894, when the foregoing letter was submitted also, together with a detailed description of the medal. The design was by Tiffany & Co., and the dies were executed by Tardier, who engraved the present seal of the United States. The obverse bears the head of Washington, after the Houdon bust, surrounded by the legend, "Washington Centennial Medal, New Jersey Historical Society, 1789 April 1889." On the reverse appears the seal of the Society, and the motto, from the writings of Washington, "Above all things hold dear your National Union," all surrounded by a wreath of leaves of the laurel and the oak.⁴ On motion of Mr. Niles it was resolved to "hold one medal

¹ *Ibid.*, XI., 164; XII., 64.

² *Ibid.*, XII., 120.

³ *Ibid.*, XIII., 6.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 6-8.



Prof. WOODROW WILSON, Ph. D., LL. D.

in reserve once in five years for each county in the State, and that such medals may be donated annually by members of the Society in their respective counties, and offered as a prize in the free public schools of the State, at a competitive examination on the history of New Jersey."¹ Regulations were provided for the disposal of other copies, and for a register of the same, and it was further

Resolved, That in carrying out the resolution of this Society, passed the twenty-second day of January, 1889, Number 1, now being struck in gold, be presented to ex-President Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States during the Centennial year of the Constitution, at such time and place as the Executive Committee may arrange. That medal No. 2 be in silver, and that it be presented to the Hon. Robert S. Green, who was the Governor of New Jersey during said Centennial year. That such presentation be made at a time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee of this Society.²

By a most happy combination of circumstances, it has been arranged that the presentation of this gold medal shall be made to-day, whereby the Semi-Centennial celebration of the New Jersey Historical Society has been given, in a measure, a National character.³

¹ The following gentlemen immediately volunteered to assume the expense of furnishing the medals for their respective counties:

Bergen—William M. Johnson, of Hackensack.

Burlington—Clifford Stanley Sims, of Mt. Holly.

Cape May—Francis B. Lee, of Trenton.

Essex—Charles Bradley, of Newark.

Mercer—Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton.

Morris—Henry C. Pitney, of Morristown.

Passaic—William Nelson, of Paterson.

Warren—George M. Robeson, of Camden. *Proceedings*, 2d Series, XIII., 10.

² *Proceedings*, 2d Series, XIII., 9. At the same meeting it was resolved "that the net proceeds of the Centennial medals be reserved and set apart as a Medal Fund, to be devoted solely to the purposes mentioned in the report of the Committee on Centennial Medals." The thanks of the Society were also voted to the members of the Committee, and one of the silver medals was ordered to be presented to each of them.—*Ibid.*, 9-10. On May 17, 1894, a copy in bronze was voted to "each of the contributors to the cost of cutting the dies for said medal, the cost thereof to be charged to the Medal Fund." *Ibid.*, 67.

³ The exercises were held in the Essex Lyceum, in Newark, in the presence of an audience of more than one thousand specially invited guests, including many of the most distinguished people in the State. Ex-President Harrison arrived about three o'clock, being escorted from the station by Messrs. Franklin Murphy, Nathaniel Niles and F. Wolcott Jackson. The gold medal was presented to him by Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Rutgers College, in an eloquent address, entitled "A Highway of the Nation," replete with allusions to New Jersey's

Standing here to-day, after a career of fifty years, and welcoming, as we do, the distinguished ex-President of the United States, and a host of the most noted men and women of our State, besides many from neighboring Commonwealths, we feel that the New Jersey Historical Society has a record of work done which it can confidently spread before its guests, sure of their interest, their approval, their sympathy. Its beginnings were small. Its first efforts were feeble. Its pace has sometimes halted. Yet its progress has been steadily onward and upward. Its objects appeal to the few, rather than to the many. Still fewer are those who can give or take the time needed to further its interests, in these days when the world is ever increasing its demands upon us to fill the duties of to-day, and to prepare for the morrow. The multitude have neither time nor inclination to learn the lessons taught by the experience of others. They must needs learn from their own. Too seldom, indeed, do they hearken to the teachings thus acquired, at oh, so great a cost! To the philosopher, the historian, the statesman is relegated the task of delving in the musty lore of the past to gather up the lessons taught by the days of yore. Not all unheeded are these lessons. There come times when the voice of some one rises above the din of the madding crowd, even like the prophets of old, and men are compelled to pause, to listen, to heed, as they are reminded of what their forefathers did or suffered in times gone by, under circumstances that are forever being paralleled in the world's history; and so at times they are led to imitate the wisdom and to avoid the errors of the men of the olden days.

The Historical Society gathers and preserves the annals of the past, and of To-day, which in a few hours will be

part in the formation of the National Constitution and Government. General Harrison made a felicitous response, after which he held an informal reception on the platform, before leaving for New York city. The occasion was very generally reported in the newspapers throughout the country.

numbered with the Yesterdays. This material is and will be the inspiration for those warning voices that here, there, everywhere, are uplifting men to higher planes of action, to loftier vistas of human life and endeavor. "Teach nothing in the schools," said Erasmus, "but what bears on life and duty." Pope declares that

The proper study of mankind is man.

Where can you pursue that fascinating study better than among the books, nay, among the manuscripts,¹ in our collections? Here are the inedited journals, the diaries, the letters of men and women in every walk of life, since the first settlement of New Jersey, revealing the loves, the hates, the jealousies, the stern endurance, the sturdy patriotism, the religious fervor, the noblest yearnings of hundreds who have long since passed away, but who have left behind them these pages traced by their own hands. How near it brings them to us! How real history becomes under such associations! It seems easier to heed what these people tell us, whose identity, whose individuality thus stands out in the words they have penned.

But how can these treasures be preserved—nay, how can they be gathered in full measure—without a proper home for our Society?

How can they be properly cared for without funds for the support of the Society?

How is it possible to publish what we have, and what we hope to get, unless there is an adequate Publication Fund?

Is not a Library Fund essential for the proper custody, the cataloguing and the increase of our noble collection of books?

Our gallery of portraits is small, but of great value, and would be largely extended if we had proper accommodations for them.²

¹ A list of the principal collections of manuscripts is appended.

² For a catalogue of the Portraits, see appended Notes.

The rare and curious articles that often throw strange light on the manners and customs of former times; the objects that are closely associated with historic personages and events—these need cabinets, and the cabinets need room.

Surely it is not too much to hope that this semi-centennial anniversary, auspicious and altogether delightful in its beginning, may be the harbinger of even brighter and more prosperous days in the future for our New Jersey Historical Society, and that the people of the whole State may feel and manifest a sympathy in its aims that at no distant day will result in giving it the home it so sorely needs, and the generous maintenance merited by its noble scope and aspirations.

NOTES.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS.

The following are some of the more important collections of manuscripts in our library, with dates of presentation, and references to further descriptions of them:

Papers of John Fenwick, relating to his personal affairs and to his Colony in Salem Tenth. May 7th, 1845; September 3, 1846.—*Proceedings*, I., 9, 19, 80, 198.

Life of the Rev. William Tennent, by Thomas Henderson, M. D. September 4, 1845.—*Ib.*, I., 73.

Copies of the Stirling Papers. September 4, 1845.—*Ib.*, I., 65.

Papers of Lewis Morris and Robert Hunter Morris. November 6, 1845; May 19, 1864.—*Ib.*, I., 99, 112, 113; IX., 197.

Journal of Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, January, 1776, to March, 1777, and June-August, 1779. January 15, 1846.—*Ib.*, I., 125.

Extracts from the diary of Col. Jacob Spicer, of Cape May, 1756-1762, a bound volume of 300 pages. September 3, 1846.—*Ib.*, I., 141, 200.

Original Draft of the Fundamental Constitutions, 1683. May 27, 1847.—*Ib.*, II., 89.

Letter-book of William Peartree Smith. 1781-83, containing also Laws and Ordinances of the Borough of Elizabeth, 1760, and Charter of the Borough, 1730. May 27, 1847.—*Ib.*, II., 89.

Manuscripts of Samuel Smith. September 13, 1849.—*Ib.*, IV., 102, 117; VIII., 40, 126.

Manuscripts of Gen. Elias Dayton. May 16, 1850.—*Ib.*, V., 5.

Copies of Papers of Gov. Jonathan Belcher. May 20, 1852.—*Ib.*, VI., 65, 68, 75, 155, 157; VII., 1, 49.

Original instructions of surrender by the Proprietors to the Crown in 1702. May 19, 1853.—*Ib.*, VII., 12.

Original memorials, letters and communications presented to the New Jersey Provincial Congress, 1775-1776. May 18, 1854.—*Ib.*, VII., 85, 88.

Original instructions of William Penn and others to the commissioners sent by them in 1676 to arrange their financial differences with John Fenwick. May 18, 1854.—*Ib.*, VII., 89.

Papers of Robert Fulton, relating to steam navigation, torpedoes, etc. January 17, 1856.—*Ib.*, VIII., 4.

Papers of Ferdinand John Paris. May 17, 1860.—*Ib.*, IX., 27.

Rutherford Manuscripts. May 15, 1862; May 16, 1867.—*Ib.*, IX., 107; *Second Series*, I., 26.

Papers of Robert Erskine, of Ringwood. September 25, 1856; January 15, 1863.—*Ib.*, VIII., 41; IX., 146; *Second Series*, I., 148.

Papers relating to the boundaries between East and West Jersey, and between New Jersey and New York. May 15, 1862.—*Ib.*, IX., 107.

Original Minutes of the Provincial Congress on June 22, 1776. January 18, 1877.—*Proceedings, Second Series*, I., 173.

Whitehead Manuscripts. May 21, 1885.—*Ib.*, VIII., 154, 176-177.

Papers relating to location of lands in Cape May, by Dr. Daniel Cox. January 26, 1886.—*Ib.*, IX., 9.

Lindsley Manuscripts. January 27, 1891.—*Ib.*, XI., 103.

Edwin Salter Manuscripts. January 27, 1891.—*Ib.*, XI., 114.

In addition to the foregoing, in our collections, may be mentioned:

List of the Rutherford Manuscripts.—*Proceedings*, I., 75.

Some account of the Papers of Governor William Livingston.—*Ib.*, VIII., 115; IX., 2, 5, 24; *Second Series*, XIII., 136.

Manuscripts of Alfred Vail, relating to the invention of the electric telegraph.—*Ib.*, *Second Series*, V., 4-6; XI., 103.

The Tuttle Manuscripts, as they might be termed, comprise a large amount of manuscript notes gathered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle, relating to the Revolutionary history of Morris county, being principally the recollections of aged inhabitants of that county. They are neatly written, labeled, numbered and tied up in bundles.

Allusion has been made to the numerous Order Books, Diaries and Journals of officers and soldiers relating to the Revolution.

DONATIONS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

The Society has from time to time been made the recipient of gifts to its Library, of great interest. A few of the more notable are here set down:

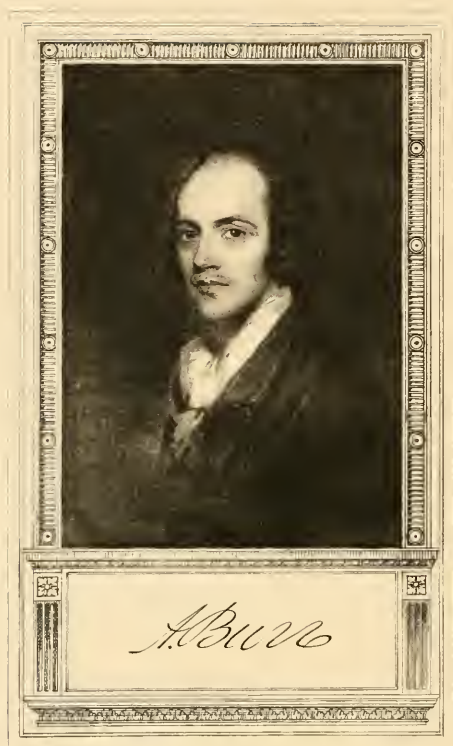
1852, May 20—From the Rev. Stephen Dool, of East Haven, Conn., but formerly of Bloomfield, N. J., a perfect file of the Sentinel of Freedom, a weekly newspaper of Newark, 1796-1852, a period of fifty-five and a half years, bound in volumes.—*Proceedings*, VI., 63.

1852, May 20—From the Rev. Dr. Murray, a lot of early New Jersey newspaper files.—*Ib.*, 83.

1859, May 19—From his widow, the uniform and chapeau of Capt. James Lawrence, U. S. N., presumed to have been worn by him in his fatal engagement on the Chesapeake, June 2, 1813.—*Ib.*, VIII., 151; IX., 9.

1860, May 17—From E. T. Hillyer, son of the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Orange, the study chair of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Macwhorter, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Newark for many years prior to 1809.—*Ib.*, IX., 27.

1863, January 15—From the Rev. Dr. J. F. Tuttle, of Morris county, 140 bound volumes and nearly 1,000 pamphlets, principally relating to New Jersey, presented by Dr. Tuttle when about removing to Crawfordsville, Indiana, to assume the Presidency of Wabash College.—*Ib.*, IX., 136.



Engraved by J. G. Smith from the original

1877, May 17—From the estate of Marcus Williams, deceased, a collection of Indian feather ornaments, etc., obtained by Mr. Williams while on an expedition up the Amazon river.—*Ib.*, *Second Series*, V., 6.

1878, January 17—A collection of nearly 500 specimens of Confederate currency.—*Ib.*, V., 48.

1887, January 25—From Samuel H. Hunt, of Newton, a set of Niles's Weekly Register, in 59 volumes.—*Ib.*, IX., 109.

1890, May 15—From Dr. M. H. C. Vail, a file of the Newark Morning Register, 48 volumes.—*Ib.*, XI., 2 (66).

1893, May 18—Photographs of ancient tombstones in the Old Burying Ground, Newark.—*Ib.*, XII., 180.

This list might be indefinitely extended.

PORTRAITS.

Our collection of portraits is small, but includes some of interest and value. Among them are the following:

Andrus, Isaac, of Newark, Major in the War of 1812, and Brigadier General of Militia at the time of his death. He was born in Newark, Feb. 4, 1774, and died there, Feb. 27, 1850.

Barron, Thomas, formerly of Woodbridge, N. J., painted by Durand. See Proceedings, 2d Series, IV., 121.

Burr, Aaron, Vice President of the United States, painted by Gilbert Stuart. This portrait has a remarkable history, which was related to the Society, May 18, 1865.—*Proceedings*, 1st Series, X., 50, 170.

Clay, Henry, painted by Cafferty, of New York, in 1847. Presented to the Society by S. Alosen, May 16, 1867.—*Ib.*, 2d Series, I., 48.

Crowell, Edward, formerly of Newark.—*Ib.*, X., 123.

Cumming, the Rev. Hooper, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Newark, 1811-1815; afterwards at Schenectady, at Albany, and in the Vandewater street church, New York. Presented by his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Van Arsdale, of Princeton, Jan. 21, 1875.—*Ib.*, 2d Series, IV., 17.

Day, Matthias W., Cashier for many years of the Mechanics' Bank, Newark.

Drummond, Robert, a merchant at Acquackanonk (now Passaic), before the Revolution: he joined the British in 1776, and was commissioned Major of the Second Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists); he died in London, 1783. (See History of Paterson, I., 453.) Also portrait of his wife, Januette Vreeland, of Acquackanonk. These are pastels, and were bequeathed to the Society by Allan Chiss, of Paterson, a great-grandson of Major Drummond. They were received October 7, 1898. See Proceedings for October 26, 1898, 3d Series, II., —.

Frelinghuysen, Theodore, the eminent statesman; Chancellor of the University of New York, 1839-1850; President of Rutgers College, 1850-1861.

Haines, Daniel, Governor of New Jersey.—*Ib.*, 2d Series, XI., 17; XII., 3.

Holden, Captain Levi, of Newark, and of his wife.—*Ib.*, 1st Series, X., 13. (Mrs. Holden was Hannah Plympton, born at Sudbury, Mass., July 27, 1730.)

Hornblower, Joseph Coerten, Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1832-1846, and President of the Society, 1845-1865.

Joy, Colonel Edmund L., of Newark.—*Ib.*, 2d Series, XII., 180.

Lawrence, Captain James, of the U. S. Navy, painted by Gilbert Stuart, and presented to the Society January 24, 1888.—*Ib.*, 2d Series, X., 13.

McDowell, the Rev. John, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Elizabeth, 1804-1833; Central Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, 1833-1845; Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1845-1863.

Murray, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Elizabeth.—*Ib.*, X., 123.

Ogden, Mrs. Frances Barber, and child, painted in water colors, on ivory, by Sir William Newton, painter to Queen Adelaide of England. Presented January 22, 1889.—*Ib.*, X., 123.

Prinne, the Rev. Irenæus, distinguished editor and writer. A pastel.

Schuyler, Colonel Peter, the famous hero of the French and Indian War, in 1756-1759. Presented in 1847.—*Ib.*, 1st Series, II., 71.

Stockton, Richard, United States Senator from New Jersey; a pastel.

Whitehead, William A.—apparently unfinished

There is a curious old painting of a Dutch family—husband and wife, five sons and two daughters—which was bought about 1830 in New York by Matthias W. Day, of Newark, who supposed that it was intended to represent Henry Hudson and his family, though that is obviously improbable.—*Ib.*, X., 155.

To this list may be added mention of

Bust of the Princess Pauline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon Bonaparte, exquisitely wrought by Canova, in Cararra marble; it formerly adorned the residence of her brother, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, at Borden-town. Presented January 22, 1889.—*Ib.*, 2d Series, X., 122.

Bust of ex-Governor William A. Newell.—*Ib.*, XI., 103.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

Of the New Jersey Historical Society to Lot on the north side of West Park street, Newark. [This also covers the adjacent plot of the Newark Library Association, which that corporation purchased from the Trustees of the Park Presbyterian Congregation in Newark.] Furnished by the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, Newark, N. J.

(No. 1.)

Samuel March, and Sarah,	Warranty Deed, dated May 23,
his wife,	1796. Ack'd Aug. 2, 1797.
to	Recorded Aug. 16, 1797, in Essex
James Murray.	County Clerk's office, in Book C of
	Deeds, p. 326.
	Consideration, £500.

Conveys premises in Newark, being a dwelling house and lot on Main Street, bounded south by Caleb Baldwin's house lot; Beginning at eastern-

most corner of said Baldwin's lot on Broad Street; thence along line of said Baldwin's lot to Samuel Ball; thence—along Ball's line to lot of Miss Hatfield 66 lks.; thence—along said Hatfield's East to Broad Street; thence—along Broad 81 lks. to the place of Beginning. Containing 41-100 acres more or less.

(No. 2.)

James Murry,
to

Archer Gifford, in trust to pay out of the rents and profits of said premises \$62.50 yearly to Isabella Murray, wife of party of the first part during life of party of the first part and the remainder of the rents and profits of said premises to pay equally to Hannah Blackford, Jane T. Durning, James Murray and William Murray, children of party of the first part.

Deed, dated July 18, 1801. Ack'd July 19, 1802.

Rec'd Aug. 11, 1802, in Book C, p. 98.

Consideration, \$1.

Conveys premises in the Town of Newark, (No. 1) on the Main Street and bounded on the South by Caleb Baldwin's house lot, Beginning at the East corner of said Baldwin's lot on the Broad Street; thence along line of said Baldwin's lot to land of Samuel Ball; thence along Ball's line to land of Mrs. Hatfields 66 lks.; thence along line of said Hatfields lot East to Broad Street; thence along Broad Street to the Beginning, 81 lks. Containing 41-100 acres more or less.

(No. 3.)

Nathan Squire, Shff.
to
Caleb Sayres.

Sheriff's Deed, dated January 6th, 1812. Ack'd Jan. 31st, 1812.

Recorded Apl. 4th, 1821, in Book L 2, pp. 170-5.

Cons., \$3.

Conveys premises in Newark: On the West side of Broad Street, belonging to children of James Murray and at present occupied by Joseph Ten Brook. Containing 41 100 Acres Bounded on the East by Broad Street; on the West by Back Street¹; on the North by land late of Mr. Hatfield, now of George Hobdys; on the South by Richard Leaycraft.

Recites:—James Murray to Archer Gifford, in trust for children of said James Murray.

Sheriff seized on all the right, title and interest of above land, but grant conveys all Real Estate whereof Defendant was seized on August 7th, 1811.

Sold by virtue of a Writ of—issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, dated 4th Tuesday of June, 1811, in a certain Action wherein William Murray was Plaintiff or Complainant and Edward Blackford, brother in law of Complt. was Defendant.

¹ Now Halsey street.

(No. 4.)

John Agg, and Elizabeth G.	Bargain and sale deed, Cov. vs.
his wife,	Grtr.
daughter of Hannah Blackford,	Dated Nov. 1st, 1821. Ack'd
to	Nov. 13th, 1821.
Edward D. Blackford,	Rec'd Nov. 14th, 1821, in Book K
also written Edwd. E.	2, pp. 370-373.
	Cons., \$500.

Conveys undivided 1-6 part of same premises as in No. 3.

Recites Nathan Squier, Sheriff, to Caleb Sayre, January 6th, 1812.

Will of William Murray, January 9th, 1813.

Said lands bought by said Sayre at Sheriff's Sale (L 2-170) at request of William Murray for his use and under an Agreement made with William Murray, that whenever William Murray his heirs, executors, administrators, should pay to said Sayre, the consideration mentioned in said deed, together with other money &c., then said Sayre would convey to such person or persons in fee simple &c. as said William Murray would direct in recited Will.

(No. 5.)

Edward D. Blackford,	Bargain and sale deed, dated
to	May 2d, 1827. Ack'd May 16th, 1827.
Francis G. Blackford.	Rec'd May 16th, 1827, in Book W
	2, pp. 391-2.
	Cons., \$750.

Conveys undivided 2-6 part of premises same as in No. 3.

(No. 6.)

Elias A. Van Arsdale	
and	
Josiah James	
Exrs. of Caleb Sayrs,	
parties of the first part,	
to	
Luther Goble, party of the second	Deed, dated May 28, 1833. Ack'd
part, Frances G. Blackford, Elizabeth	June 6, 1833.
G. Agg, wife of John, William B.	Rec'd June 21, 1834, in Book Q 3,
Blackford, George D. Blackford, sur-	p. 392.
living children of Edward Blackford,	Consideration, \$1.
and Hannah, his wife, parties of the	
third part, and Edward Blackford and	
Hannah, his wife, Executors of Wil-	
liam Murray, parties of the fourth	
part.	

Parties of the first part release to parties of the third part premises in Newark. (No. 3).

(No. 7.)

Edward Blackford, and Hannah, his wife, to Francis G. Blackford.	Bargain and sale deed, dated July 21, 1827. Ack'd July 24, 1827. Rec'd July 24, 1827, in Book W 2, p. 512. Consideration, \$920.
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Conveys all parts or shares of parties of the first part to premises in Town of Newark. (No. 3.)

(No. 8.)

Hannah Blackford, widow of Edward Blackford, and daughter of James Murray, deceased, to Trustees of the Park Presbyterian Congregation in Newark.	Warranty deed, dated March 27, 1849. Ack'd March 27, 1849. Rec'd Jan. 11, 1850, in Book D 7, p. 94. Consideration, \$9,000.
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Conveys premises in Newark, Beginning on the West side of Broad Street extending therefrom to the East side of Halsey Street, being about 54 feet front on Broad Street and 45 feet front on line of Halsey Street. Bounded South by formerly Caleb Baldwin, now Ephraim Bolles; North by Mrs. Mary Hetfield, deceased.

Recites No. 1, to James Murray. James Murray died.

Being same that belonged to James Murray, father of party of the first part and occupied by him in his lifetime and after his death by his widow until her death.

(No. 9.)

The Trustees of the Park Presby- terian Congregation in Newark, to Enoch Bolles.	Warranty deed, dated Oct. 1, 1849. Proved Jan. 3, 1850. Rec'd Jan. 11, 1850, in Book D 7, p. 97. Consideration, \$9,000.
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Conveys same premises described in No. 8.

Recites:—Same conveyed by Mrs. Hannah Blackford to party of the first part, March 27, 1849 (D 7-94).

Note:—Proof not signed by Secretary.

(No. 10.)

Alvan Hedden, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Samuel Utter, to Enoch Bolles.	Warranty deed, dated March 30, 1849. Ack'd March 31, 1849. Rec'd June 25, 1849, in Book A 7, p. 324. Consideration, \$10,000.
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Conveys premises in Newark, Beginning at the Northeast corner thereof in line of Broad Street on the West side of the large Military Common and at the South-east corner of land belonging to the Estate of Jesse B. Pitt or for-

merly so, now to Isaac Meeker; thence South 25 deg. West 55 feet 4 inches; thence North 59 deg. West 389 feet 9 inches to Halsey Street; thence North 27 deg. 30 min. East 42 feet 10 inches; thence South 61 deg. East 344 feet; thence South 62 deg. East 36 feet to Broad Street and place of Beginning. Bounded North by lands formerly belonging to Estate of Jesse B. Pitt, deceased, now to Isaac Meeker, and lands late of General Thomas Ward, now of party of the first part.

Recites:—Book P 3, p. 176.

(No. 11.)

Isaac Meeker, and Jane M., his Deed, dated April 4, 1849. Ack'd wife, April 4, 1849.

to Rec'd April 7, 1849, in Book Z 6,

The Trustees of the Park Presby-

p. 256.

terian Congregation.

Consideration, \$400.

Conveys premises in Newark, Beginning in the South line of lands owned by John Morris¹ 100 feet from the West line of Broad Street opposite Military Common as said line of Broad Street has been established by authorities of the City of Newark: thence South parallel with said established line of said Street 39 feet more or less to land of Alvan Hedden and Samuel Utter; thence West along line of said Hedden and Utter 87 feet more or less to land of Alvan Hedden; thence North along Hedden's line 33 feet 8 inches to land of John Morris; thence along line of said Morris 87 feet more or less to the place of Beginning. Bing rear part of lot conveyed in recited deed after reserving a lot 100 feet running back from the line of Broad Street as established by public authorities of the City of Newark.

Recites:—Book N 6, p. 215.

(No. 12.)

Enoch Bolles, Deed, dated Oct. 1, 1849. Ack'd Jan. 3, 1850.

to

Rec'd Jan. 11, 1850, in Book D 7,

The Trustees of the Park Presby-

p. 98.

terian Congregation in Newark.

Consideration, \$6,250.

Conveys premises in Newark, Beginning in the North line of a new street² now or about to be laid through Ephraim Bolles and James Murray and to run from Broad to Halsey Street 100 feet 3 inches from the corner of said new street and Broad Street, also intended to be 100 feet at right angles from

¹ John Morris and Betsey his wife conveyed a small lot to Samuel Morris, by deed dated Aug. 15, 1806; ackn'd Feb. 28, 1809; recorded March 6, 1809, in Book O, p. 464. Cons., \$50.

John Morris also conveyed a tract adjoining the above to Thomas Morris, son of John Morris, by deed dated Oct. 12, 1807; acknowledged Feb. 28, 1809; recorded March 9, 1809, in Book O, p. 474. Cons., \$100.

² Now West Park street.

the West line of Broad Street as same is or may be established by the public authorities of the City of Newark; thence parallel with Broad Street North 27 deg. 55 min. East 74 feet 9 inches more or less to the South line of party of the second part as in Z 6-256; thence West along same 87 feet more or less to the Southwest corner of said conveyed lands; thence North along the West line of same 38 feet 8 inches to John Morris; thence West along same 87 feet more or less to a point exactly 100 feet East at right angles from the East line of Halsey Street; thence South parallel with Halsey Street 108 feet 8 inches to said new street; thence South 57 deg. 55 min. East along said new street 176 feet 11 inches more or less to the place of Beginning.

Also so much of land embraced in said new street as lies between East and West line of lot above described until same strikes North line of Ephraim Bolles.

(No. 13.)

The Trustees of the Park Presbyterian Congregation in Newark, to Matthew Ely.	Deed, dated Sept. 30, 1851. Ack'd Dec. 27, 1851. Rec'd Meh. 19, 1852, in Book X 7, p. 24. Consideration, \$1,800.
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Conveys premises in Newark, Beginning in the North line of Park Church Place¹ at corner of land conveyed by Enoch Bolles to P. W. and A. D. Smith; thence along said street North 57 deg. 55 min. West 30 feet; thence North-east parallel with the East wall of Church of party of the first part 113 feet more or less to line of land late of John Morris; thence along above line Southeast to the Northwest corner of Isaac Meeker; thence along said Meeker and said Smith's lines South 27 deg. 55 min. West 113 feet 9 inches more or less to the place of Beginning.

(No. 14.)

Matthew Ely, and Calista, his wife, to William Rankin.	Deed, dated May 21, 1852. Ack'd May 29, 1852. Rec'd June 4, 1852, in Book Z 7, p. 361. Consideration, \$2,000.
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Conveys premises in Newark, being same as described in No. 13.

(No. 15.)

William Rankin, and Abigail, his wife, to New Jersey Historical Society.	Deed, dated Jan. 16, 1855. Ack'd Jan. 17, 1855. Rec'd Jan. 17, 1855, in Book 207, p. 55. Consideration, \$2,500.
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Conveys premises in Newark, being same as described in No. 13.

¹ Now West Park street.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN THE CENTEN- NIAL NAVAL PARADE, APRIL 29, 1889.

List of invited guests of the New Jersey Historical Society, on Steamer
"City of Hudson," from Elizabethport.

Hon. Robert S. Green, Governor,	-	-	-	-	Trenton
Robert S. Green, Jr., Private Secretary,	-	-	-	-	"
Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State,	-	-	-	-	"
" Joseph D. Hall, Assistant Secretary of State,	-	-	-	-	"
" John J. Toffey, Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	"
" Edward J. Anderson, Comptroller,	-	-	-	-	"
" John P. Stockton, Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	"
General William S. Stryker, Adjutant General,	-	-	-	-	"
" Lewis Perrine, Quarter Master General,	-	-	-	-	"
Hon. Alexander T. McGill, Chancellor,	-	-	-	-	Jersey City
" John T. Bird, Vice Chancellor,	-	-	-	-	Trenton
" Abraham V. Van Fleet, Vice Chancellor,	-	-	-	-	Flemington
" Henry C. Pitney, Vice Chancellor,	-	-	-	-	Morristown
" Benjamin F. Lee, Clerk Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	Trenton
" Allan L. McDermott, Clerk in Chancery,	-	-	-	-	"
" John H. Stewart, Chancery Reporter,	-	-	-	-	"
" Garret D. W. Vroom, Law Reporter,	-	-	-	-	"
" Morris Hamilton, State Librarian,	-	-	-	-	"
" E. O. Chapman, Supt. Public Instruction,	-	-	-	-	"
" John H. Patterson, Keeper N. J. State Prison,	-	-	-	-	"
" George H. Cook, State Geologist,	-	-	-	-	New Brunswick
" James Bishop, Chief of Labor Bureau,	-	-	-	-	Trenton
" Lawrence T. Fell, Factory Inspector,	-	-	-	-	Orange
Dr. E. M. Hunt, Chief of Bureau of Vital Statistics,	-	-	-	-	Trenton
Hon. Mercer Beasley, Chief Justice Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	"
" Manning M. Kuapp, Associate Justice,	-	-	-	-	Hackensack
" Edward W. Scudder, Associate Justice,	-	-	-	-	Trenton
" Bennet Van Syckel, Associate Justice,	-	-	-	-	"
" David A. Depue, Associate Justice,	-	-	-	-	Newark
" Alfred Reed, Associate Justice,	-	-	-	-	Trenton
" Jonathan Dixon, Associate Justice,	-	-	-	-	Jersey City
" William J. Magie, Associate Justice,	-	-	-	-	Elizabeth
" Charles G. Garrison, Associate Justice,	-	-	-	-	Camden
" Hendrick H. Brown, Lay Judge,	-	-	-	-	Old Bridge
" John Clement, Lay Judge,	-	-	-	-	Haddonfield
" Jonathan S. Whittaker, Lay Judge,	-	-	-	-	Millville
" Martin Cole, Lay Judge,	-	-	-	-	Montague
" John McGregor, Lay Judge,	-	-	-	-	Newark
" Edward Burrough, Pres. State Board Agriculture,	-	-	-	-	Merchantville

Hon. George A. Halsey, Pres. Board Morristown Asylum,	Newark
“ James L. Hays, Pres. Board Trustees State Normal School,	“
“ John R. McPherson, U. S. Senator,	- - - Belle Mead
“ Rufus Blodgett, U. S. Senator,	- - - Long Branch
“ Christopher A. Bergen, M. C.,	- - - Camden
“ James Buchanan, M. C.,	- - - Washington, D. C.
“ Jacob A. Geissenhainer, M. C.,	- - - Freehold, N. J.
“ Samuel Fowler, M. C.,	- - - Newton, N. J.
“ Charles D. Beckwith, M. C.,	- - - Paterson, N. J.
“ Herman Lehlbach, M. C.,	- - - Newark, N. J.
“ William McAdoo, M. C.,	- - - Jersey City
“ Robert Adrain,	- - - New Brunswick, N. J. Senate
“ Philip P. Baker,	- - - Vineland, “
“ John W. Bogert,	- - - Hohokus, “
“ William H. Carter,	- - - Bordentown, “
“ George T. Cranmer,	- - - Barnegat, “
“ William D. Edwards,	- - - Jersey City, “
“ Moses K. Everitt,	- - - Flemington, “
“ John J. Gardner,	- - - Atlantic City, “
“ Walter S. Leaming,	- - - Cape May City, “
“ John Mallon,	- - - Paterson, “
“ Augustus F. R. Martin,	- - - Newark, “
“ James L. Miller,	- - - Westfield, “
“ Henry M. Nevins,	- - - Red Bank, “
“ William Newell,	- - - Salem, “
“ George Pfeiffer,	- - - Camden, “
“ Joseph B. Roe,	- - - Woodbury, “
“ John D. Rue,	- - - Trenton, “
“ Peter D. Smith,	- - - Waterloo, “
“ Lewis A. Thompson,	- - - Somerville, N. J.
“ George T. Werts,	- - - Morristown, (President) N. J. Senate
“ Martin Wyckoff,	- - - Asbury, “
“ John Carpenter, Jr.,	- - - Clinton, (Secretary) “
John P. Flynn,	- - - Salem, (Assistant Secretary) “
John McCormick,	- - - Camden, (Serg't-at-Arms) “
Hon. Andrew J. Bale,	- - - Pleasant Valley, N. J. Assembly
“ Moses Bigelow,	- - - Newark, “
“ Richard Brown,	- - - Jersey City, “
“ Thomas S. Chambers,	- - - Trenton, “
“ Reuben Cheeseman,	- - - Millville, “
“ Eugene C. Cole,	- - - Seaville, “
“ Ephraim Cutter,	- - - Woodbridge, “
“ George C. Davis,	- - - Wrightstown, “
“ Abram De Ronde,	- - - Englewood, “
“ Peter T. Donnelly,	- - - Jersey City, “

Hon. William H. Darou,	-	-	-	Vincentown,	N. J. Assembly
" Lawrence Fagan,	-	-	-	Hoboken,	"
" Edward P. Farrell,	-	-	-	East Newark,	"
" John P. Feeney,	-	-	-	Jersey City,	"
" Judson C. Francois,	-	-	-	West Hoboken,	"
" John Gill,	-	-	-	Orange,	"
" Jonathan Goble, Burrsville,	-	-	-	Burrsville,	"
" Albert Hansell,	-	-	-	Rancocas,	"
" Chas. F. Harrington,	-	-	-	Lyndhurst,	"
" John Harris,	-	-	-	Camden,	"
" Wm. C. Heppenheimer,	-	-	-	Jersey City,	"
" Chas. B. Herbert,	-	-	-	New Brunswick,	"
" Archibald A. Higgins,	-	-	-	Manasquan,	"
" Geo. H. Higgins,	-	-	-	Clementon,	"
" John I. Holt,	-	-	-	Paterson,	"
" Eliphalet Hoover,	-	-	-	Washington,	"
" Shepperd S. Hudson,	-	-	-	Mays Landing,	"
" Robert S. Hudspeth,	-	-	-	Jersey City,	"
" Leonard Kulisch,	-	-	-	Newark,	"
" Daniel M. Kane,	-	-	-	New Brunswick,	"
" James Keys,	-	-	-	Paterson,	"
" Jacob Klotz,	-	-	-	Belle Mead,	"
" Fred'k C. Marsh,	-	-	-	Elizabeth,	"
" Wm. H. Martin,	-	-	-	Frenchtown,	"
" Frank M. McDermitt,	-	-	-	Newark,	"
" Thomas McGowan,	-	-	-	Bloomfield,	"
" Carnot B. Meeker,	-	-	-	Madison,	"
" Samuel B. Mutchler,	-	-	-	Phillipsburgh,	"
" Wm. S. Naughtright,	-	-	-	Middle Valley,	"
" John Norris,	-	-	-	-	Rockaway
" James F. Norton,	-	-	-	-	Jersey City
" Patrick H. O'Neill,	-	-	-	Jersey City,	N. J. Assembly
" William F. Paterson,	-	-	-	Chapel Hill,	"
" Edward B. Potts,	-	-	-	Imlaystown,	"
" Richard A. Price,	-	-	-	Newark,	"
" Adrian Riker,	-	-	-	Newark,	"
" Joseph Schmeltz,	-	-	-	Newark,	"
" John Schroth,	-	-	-	Trenton,	"
" Ariel T. Scudder,	-	-	-	Trenton,	"
" Adam C. Smith,	-	-	-	Camden,	"
" Thomas W. Trenchard,	-	-	-	Bridgeton,	"
" Reuben Trier,	-	-	-	Newark,	"
" Lawrence H. Trimmer,	-	-	-	Middle Valley,	"
" John Ulrich,	-	-	-	Plainfield,	"
" Foster M. Voorhees,	-	-	-	Elizabeth,	"



Rev. GEORGE S. MOTT, D. D.

Hon John C. Wood,	-	-	-	Centreton,	N. J. Assembly
" Wm. W. Welch,	-	-	-	Paterson,	"
" James West,	-	-	-	Bridgeton,	"
" George W. Wiedenmayer,	-	-	-	Newark,	"
" Charles T. Woodward,	-	-	-	Paterson,	"
John J. Matthews,	-	-	-	Elizabeth, (Clerk),	"
James E. Connelly,	-	-	-	Jersey City, (Ass. Ck). "	
P. H. Cornish,	-	-	-	Newark, (Sergt.-at-Arms).	
Maj. General Joseph W. Plume, and ten Staff Officers,	-	-	-	Newark	
Brig Gen. Dudley S. Steele and nine Staff Officers,	-	-	-	Jersey City	
Brig. Gen. William J. Sewell and nine Staff Officers,	-	-	-	Camden	
Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamill, Pres. N. J. Hist. Soc. and seven members,	-	-	-	Trenton	
Mr. J. C. Pampelly, Sec. Soc. Sons of the Revolution and seven members,	-	-	-	Morristown	
Mr. Francis Barber Ogden, Sec. Soc. Cincinnati and fifteen members,	-	-	-	113 Broadway, N. Y. City	
Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, Washington Headquarters Ass'n and seven members,	-	-	-	Morristown	
Col. Edmund L. Joy, Military Order Loyal Legion and twenty-three members,	-	-	-	Newark	
J. Frank Jennings, Grand Master I. O. O. F. and seven Grand Officers,	-	-	-	Newark	
Charles M. Mann, Grand Master F. & A. M. and seven Grand Officers,	-	-	-	Haddonfield	
Capt. William B. E. Miller, Dept. Commander G. A. R. and seven Dept. Officers,	-	-	-	Camden	
Gen. E. Burd Grubb, Philadelphia City Troop and forty-four members of the Troop (local address, Edgewater Park, N. J.),	-	-	-	Philadelphia, Pa	
Hon. Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor,	-	-	-	Ramapo	
" Joseph D. Bedle, ex-Governor,	-	-	-	Jersey City	
" George C. Ludlow, ex-Governor,	-	-	-	New Brunswick	
" Leon Abbett, ex-Governor,	-	-	-	Jersey City	
" E. A. Wilkinson, Pres. State Agricultural Soc.,	-	-	-	Newark	
" N. S. Rue, Pres. Reform School,	-	-	-	Cream Ridge	
" Rudolphus Bingham, Pres. Industrial School,	-	-	-	Camden	
Col. Henry M. Sawyer, Commissioner of Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	Trenton	
Hon. John H. Laird, Commissioner of Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	Trenton	
" Bennington F. Randolph, Pres. Riparian Commission,	-	-	-	Trenton	
" Edward Bettle, Pres. State Board of Assessors,	-	-	-	Camden	
Rt. Rev. Bishop Scarborough,	-	-	-	Trenton	
" " Starkey,	-	-	-	Orange	
" " O'Farrell,	-	-	-	Trenton	
" " Wigger,	-	-	-	Newark	
President of Princeton College,	-	-	-	Princeton	

President of Rutgers College, - - - -	New Brunswick
“ Seton Hall College, - - - -	Orange
“ Drew Theological Seminary, - - - -	Madison
“ Princeton Theological Seminary, - - - -	Princeton
“ Peddie Institute, - - - -	Hightstown
“ Pennington Seminary, - - - -	Pennington
Wm. Nelson, - - - -	Paterson
Maj. H. W. Adams, - - - -	Elizabeth
Dr. S. H. Pennington, - - - -	Newark
Dr. Stephen Wickes, - - - -	Orange
Hon. F. W. Ricord, - - - -	Newark
“ Joseph E. Haynes, - - - -	Newark
“ Mayor Grier, - - - -	Elizabeth
“ Nathan Barnert, - - - -	Paterson
“ G. A. Hobart, - - - -	Paterson
“ J. B. Cleveland, - - - -	Jersey City
“ Thos. T. Kinney, - - - -	Newark
“ John F. Hageman, - - - -	Princeton
“ John I. Blair, - - - -	Blairstown
Rev. Geo. S. Mott, D. D., - - - -	Flemington
Dr. Henry Race, - - - -	Pittstown
A. A. Vance, - - - -	Morristown
Hon. George Wurts, - - - -	Paterson
“ John Hopper, - - - -	Paterson
Wm. M. Hunt, Press Register, - - - -	Newark
Noah Brooks, Advertiser, - - - -	Newark
Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, - - - -	Jersey City
Col. J. Madison Drake, - - - -	Elizabeth
Howard W. Hayes, - - - -	Newark
Robert F. Ballantine, - - - -	Newark
Wm. Clark, - - - -	Newark
Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge U. S. District Court, - - - -	Trenton
Prof. Austin Scott, - - - -	New Brunswick
“ Henry C. Cameron, - - - -	Princeton
“ Alexander N. Johnson, - - - -	Princeton
Rev. Geo. S. Bishop, - - - -	Orange
“ Aaron Lloyd, - - - -	Belleville
Ernest E. Coe, - - - -	Newark
Hon. Joseph Coult, - - - -	Newark
Geo. G. Halstead, - - - -	Paterson
Rev. Wm. M. Hughes, - - - -	Morristown
Charles C. McBride, Journal, - - - -	Elizabeth
John Y. Foster, - - - -	Newark
John L. Murphy, - - - -	Trenton
C. M. Herrick, - - - -	Paterson

E. K. Bird,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hackensack
Sinnickson Chew,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Camden
Geo. F. Spinney, Times,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New York
A. L. Bridgman, Press Ass'n,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New York
E. L. Godkin, Evening Post,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New York
J. M. Bundy, Mail and Express,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New York
Henry Lowenthal, Times,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New York
Rev. John Hall, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trenton
Rev. T. A. Nelson, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brooklyn
Hon. Thomas Nelson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis
William Nelson Johnston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis
Sayres O. Nichols,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newark
William Cloke,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trenton
Hon. R. Wayne Parker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newark
Wm. Strange,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paterson
President Board of Trade,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jersey City
“ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trenton
E. L. Dobbins,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newark
Chas. G. Rockwood,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newark
Albert Baldwin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newark
J. Hart Bruere,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trenton
Joseph H. Bruere,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trenton
Edward M. Douglass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newark
L. H. Roberts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madison
Rev. Geo. H. Whitney, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hackettstown
Hon. W. W. Marsh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Schooleys Mountain
Gen. James F. Rusling,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trenton
Henry A. Potter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orange
Rev. John H. Butterworth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Summit
Wm. John Potts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Camden
Rev. Edwin E. Butler,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madison
Robert A. Grannis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Morris Plains
Hon. F. H. Lum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chatham
Rev. Robert Aikman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madison
Hon. Mr. Coursen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Morristown
Rev. Otis G. Glazebrook,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elizabeth
Edward J. Hall, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Morristown
Jeremiah Baker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madison
B. Williamson, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elizabeth
Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madison
“ John Miley, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	“
“ James Strong, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	“
“ Henry A. Buttz, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	“
“ F. S. Upham, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	“
John M. Young,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	“

Enos Wilder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madison
Hon. Alfred Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Morristown
Dr. Calvin Anderson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madison
Rev. John McNaughton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Morristown
General Greene,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
Hon. Nathaniel Niles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madison
Erastus Wiman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staten Island
Rev. Dr. Merritt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Morristown
James Nelson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montreal
Charles H. A. Nelson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

THE CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

The test or "strike," being the first medal struck by Tiffany & Co., from the die, was of the following dimensions:

Diameter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 mm.
Thickness, wide edge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.075 mm.
Weight, silver,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ dwts.
" bronze, about the same. ¹								

After the first medal was struck it was discovered that there was an error in the quotation from Washington, which read: "Above all things hold fast your National Union," whereas it should have read "Above all things hold dear your National Union." The mistake was corrected in the die.

On December 16, 1893, there were struck for the Society, from the same die, at the United States mint, in Philadelphia, twenty silver and fifty bronze medals, the dimensions being as follows:²

Diameter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5-16 in.
Thickness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-16 in.
Weight when struck in fine gold,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.95 oz.
" " " silver,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.16 oz.
" " " copper bronze,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.55 oz.

The cost of the dies was as follows:

Paid Tiffany & Co., for designing and engraving,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$456.00
" " " " changing the word "fast" to "dear,"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
Total cost of dies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$496.00

The cost of the medals struck was as follows:

One gold medal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$131.60
Paid U. S. Mint, for silver and bronze medals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$189.00
express charges,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25
for blank book for record of medals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
for printed receipts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
for numbering medals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.75
								\$202.00
								\$829.60

¹ These data were given me by Tiffany & Co., in a letter of August 24, 1898.

² These details were furnished by Henry K. Boyer, Superintendent of the Mint, in letters of August 23, 1898, and Sept. 29, 1898.

The Committee received the following contributions toward the cost of the dies:

Robert F. Ballantine, Newark,	-	-	-	-	\$100.00
John I. Blair, Blairstown,	-	-	-	-	100.00
John H. Ballantine, Newark,	-	-	-	-	100.00
Nathaniel Niles, Madison,	-	-	-	-	100.00
Abram S. Hewitt, New York,	-	-	-	-	25.00
Garret D. W. Vroom, Trenton,	-	-	-	-	25.00
William Nelson, Paterson,	-	-	-	-	25.00
					\$475.00

Contributions toward cost of gold medal:

L. Spencer Goble, Newark,	-	-	-	-	\$10.00
Garret A. Hobart, Paterson,	-	-	-	-	10.00
William Nelson, Paterson,	-	-	-	-	10.00
Nathaniel Niles, Madison,	-	-	-	-	10.00
William R. Weeks, Newark,	-	-	-	-	10.00
					50.00
Received from sale of medals,	-	-	-	-	134.50
					\$659.50
Excess of cost over receipts, ¹	-	-	-	-	170.10
					\$829.60

The following is a list of subscribers to the medals,² in the order of their subscriptions:

William Nelson, Paterson, 1 silver, 1 bronze,	-	-	2 copies
William A. Righter, Newark,	-	-	1 copy
Samuel A. Farrand, Newark,	-	-	1 "
William R. Weeks, Newark, 1 silver, 2 bronze,	-	-	3 copies
Elias Vosseller, Flemington,	-	-	1 copy
Josiah Collins Pampelly, Union League Club, N. Y.,	-	-	1 "
Mrs. B. Williamson, Jr., Elizabeth,	-	-	1 "
C. L. Traver, Trenton,	-	-	1 "
Franklin B. Levis, Mt. Holly,	-	-	1 "
Dr. James B. Burnet, Newark,	-	-	1 "
Edmund D. Halsey, Morristown,	-	-	1 "
Garret D. W. Vroom, Trenton,	-	-	1 "
Frank O. Briggs, Trenton,	-	-	1 "
Edwin A. Ely, 103 Gold street, New York,	-	-	1 "
John P. Hutchinson, Bordentown, silver,	-	-	1 "
Hiram E. Deats, Flemington, 1 silver, 1 bronze,	-	-	2 copies
Henry R. Cannon, M. D., Elizabeth,	-	-	1 copy

¹ This deficiency has been assumed by Mr. Niles, making his total contribution toward the Centennial Medal Fund, \$250.10.

² Proceedings, 2d Series, XIII., 40.

Edward B. Sterling, Trenton,	-	-	-	-	1 copy
Clifford Stanley Sims, Mt. Holly, silver,	-	-	-	-	1 "
Bradford Historical Society, England, silver,	-	-	-	-	1 "
Braintree (Mass.) Historical Society, silver,	-	-	-	-	1 "

A silver medal (No. 2) was voted by the Society to Gov. Robert S. Green, of New Jersey, and was presented to his family after his death. A silver medal was also voted to each member of the Committee on Centennial Medal, and a copy in bronze to each contributor toward the cost of the dies. The following is an approximately correct list of the medals subscribed for and of those ordered to be presented, alphabetically arranged:

Harrison, Benjamin,	-	-	-	-	-	Gold
Green, Robert S.,	-	-	-	-	-	Silver
						SILVER BRONZE
Ballantine, John H.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ballantine, Robert F.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blair, John I.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bradford (England) Historical Society,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Braintree (Mass.) Historical Society,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Briggs, Frank O.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burnet, Dr. James B.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cannon, Dr. Henry R.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deats, Hiram E.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ely, Edwin A.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Farrand, Samuel A.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Halsey, Edmund D.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hamill, the Rev. Dr. Samuel M.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hewitt, Abram S.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hutchinson, John P.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Levis, Franklin B.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nelson, William, ¹	-	-	-	-	-	2
Niles, Nathaniel, ²	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pampelly, Josiah Collins,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Righter, William A.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sims, Clifford Stanley,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sterling, Edward B.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Traver, C. L.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vosseller, Elias,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vroom, Garret D. W.,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Weeks, William R.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Williamson, Mrs. B., Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						16
						20

¹ Also the silver test or "strike."

² Also the bronze test or "strike."



WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS.

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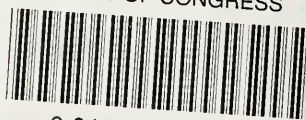
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